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Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Allentown State Hospital

(Homeopathic State Hospital)

Presented to the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania, the Board of Trustees of the Allentown
State Hospital and to the Homeopathic Medical Society
of the State of Pennsylvania, September 22, 1936

BY

HENRY I. KLOPP, M. D., F. A. C. P., D. Sc.
SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF

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PENNSYLVANIA

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

(Homeopathic State Hospital)

Presented to the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth
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HENRY I. KLOPP, M.D., F.A.C.P., D.SC., SUPERINTENDENT
AND PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF

THE Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Allentown State Hospital (Homeopathic State Hospital) to the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Board of Trustees of the Allentown State Hospital and to the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, covering the hospital year from June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1936 is hereby submitted.

The professional work of the hospital, in accordance with the following sub-divisions, will be emphasized:

- I Movement of Population
 - A. Number and percentage of principal diagnostic groups admitted and furloughed.
 - B. Discharges
 - C. Deaths
- II General Medical and Surgical Activities
 - A. Operations
 - B. Consultant Staff
- III Psychiatric Activities
 - A. Medical Staff and Conferences
 - B. Homeopathic Prescriptions
 - C. Special Therapy
 - D. Physical Therapy and Added Equipment
 - E. Hydrotherapy
 - F. Occupational Therapy
 - G. Music
 - H. Recreation (Physical Education)

- I. Special Examinations
 - 1. Basal Metabolism
 - 2. Electrocardiography
 - 3. Ophthalmology
 - 4. Ear, Nose and Throat
- J. Dental Activities
- K. Psychiatric Institute
 - 1. Men and Women
 - 2. Boys and Girls
 - 3. School and Psychological Department
- IV Research
- V Educational Activities
- VI Community Service
 - A. Clinics
 - B. Furloughs
- VII Social Service Department
- VIII School of Nursing
- IX Administrative and Dietary Activities
- X Agricultural Activities
- XI Construction Program
- XII Per Capita Cost
- XIII Works Progress Administration Activities

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

During the fiscal year ended May 31, 1936 the admissions were as follows :

	Men	Women	Total
First Admissions	237	157	394
Re-admissions	46	39	85
Transfers	0	0	0
Total	283	196	479
Voluntary Admissions	14	8	22
Discharges :			
Recovered	46	44	90
Improved	67	51	118
Unimproved	10	5	15
Without Psychosis	76	17	93
Transferred	11	5	16
Deaths	48	47	95
Total Separations	258	169	427

At the beginning of the year we had on our books 1039 men, 970 women, total 2009. Adding to this the admissions, gives a total under treatment of 1322 men, 1166 women, grand total 2488. At the end of the fiscal year we had on our books 1064 men, 997 women, total 2061, an increase of 52 during the year. Of this number, there were on furlough 220 men, 174 women, a total of 394, leaving in the hospital 844 men, 823 women; total hospital population May 31, 1936, 1667. The daily average in the hospital is 1669.79, the daily average on furlough 367.82. This furlough number was slightly less than last year, is 18% of the average number on the books and 22% of the daily average in the hospital. These figures have been equaled 3 times during the past 10 years and exceeded 6 times. Using 1490 as our rated capacity, we had a daily average over-crowding of 12%.

Diagnostic Distribution: Of our *first admissions*, 5% are Senile, 8% Arteriosclerotic, 7% Each Alcoholic and Psychosis with Syphilitic Meningo-encephalitis, 18% were diagnosed Dementia Praecox, 11% Manic Depressive Psychosis, 10% were left undiagnosed, 14% were without psychosis; 5% were Psychosis with Convulsive Disorders or Mental Deficiency. Comparing these figures with those of the previous year, we find that 23% were Dementia Praecox and 18% without psychosis, the other percentages being almost the same both years. Of our 85 re-admissions 10% were Alcoholic, 36% Dementia Praecox and 32% Manic Depressive. These percentages were almost identical with the re-admissions of the previous fiscal year.

Discharges: Our *discharges* inclusive of the 16 transfers, numbered 316, 10 more than during the previous year. Of this group, 28% were listed as recovered, 37% as improved, 5% as unimproved and 30% without psychosis, this last grouping comparing with 24% the previous year or necessarily a slight decrease in the percentage of recovered and improved, of the 90 cases discharged as recovered, 62% were Manic Depressive and 20% Alcoholic. This being a drop of 5% in the Manic Depressives and a gain of 7% in the Alcoholics.

Deaths: Our *deaths* totaled (95) which were 11 less than during the previous year although their distribution among

the sexes differed from the previous status. Ordinarily, the men deaths are $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total. During the past year we had 48 men and 47 women. The percentage figures regarding deaths are fractionally better than last year and figure 20% of the number of admissions, 6% of the daily average population and 4% of the total treated during the year. Our necropsies numbered 21 which is 22% of the deaths as compared with 27% necropsies of the previous year.

Of these deaths, the principal diagnostic groups and percentages are the following:

Dementia Praecox	20%
Senile Psychosis	20%
Psychosis with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	15%
Psychosis with Syphilitic Meningo-Encephalitis	12%

We regret to be in a position of reporting 3 suicides, 2 within the hospital and 1 while on a visit at home. One, a man, admitted May 17, 1936 diagnosed Dementia Praecox, Catatonic Type, made repeated attempts before and after admissions, finally succeeding in committing suicide by hanging June 18, 1936 although injuries received at former attempts were probably contributory factors. The second a woman admitted January 23, 1936, murdered 3 of her children previous to admission and also attempted suicide at home. She succeeded on May 23, 1936, cause of death having been "asphyxiation by hanging (Strangulation) in bathroom; used bathrobe cord." The third man, diagnosed Dementia Praecox, Paranoid Type, was admitted to the Allentown State Hospital on June 6, 1934. He was apparently in good condition and had many times been allowed to go home on visits, even going unaccompanied. On May 21, he left the hospital without permission and on May 23 committed suicide by hanging at his own home.

In general, the *health* of the patients and employes has been up to average, there being no outstanding epidemics although, as usual, we had some waves of common Coryza and some more severe types classified as LaGrippe. Some of the latter group showed intestinal symptoms. There were 38 men employes cared for in the men's infirmary and 61 women treated in the nurse's infirmary, the latter having a total of 316

sick days. In addition to minor illnesses, there were 2 instances of serious sickness, one being an employe who had been in the service for seven years. He suffered an attack of coronary thrombosis and died. The other, a kitchen employe received traumatic amputation of part of three of his fingers, due to his disobeying instructions regarding the operation of the meat grinding machine. He made a good recovery and is again in the service. Two employes are being treated for diabetes. There were seven men and seven women patients who had erysipelas. One of these a case of Encephalitis Lethargica had a virulent form of infection and expired within a few days after the onset. Each case received heavy doses of Ultra-violet over the affected area in addition to symptomatic and internal medication, dietetic treatment and local applications. All cases were on the same ward; strict isolation was observed and spreading was prevented. The only other contagious diseases within the fiscal year were, two of measles, one patient and one nurse. A case of diphtheria was diagnosed. The patient was isolated in our pavilion for contagious diseases, concentrated anti-toxin serum was given intra-muscularly. Subsequent cultures of the throat demonstrated the absence of the organism. The patient also received Ultra-violet ray to prevent the possibility of becoming a carrier. During the year, two Multipara patients were admitted, one a breech presentation and a five pound six ounce girl was delivered. The other with a four plus blood Wassermann and a negative spinal Kahn, received Sulphararsphenomine .6 gm., intravenously, and red iodide of mercury 1/100 gr.

There has been a considerable amount of over-crowding on all the services, an average approximating 150 patients. The surplus was taken care of by having patients sleep on mattresses placed in day space at night. This was corrected by the purchase out of capital budget of 150 folding spring cots which were distributed throughout the various wards and are set up each night. This made a more pleasing and more comfortable change. There were instances when relatives made complaints upon learning that their patient was sleeping on a mattress placed on the floor. With the procuring of cots, a number of them are sleeping on the open air sun porches.

The hospital district originally consisted of the following 12 counties: Lehigh, Northampton, Bucks, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Bradford, Luzerne and Lackawanna. In 1931 Susquehanna and Sullivan Counties were upon order of the Department of Welfare transferred to the Danville State Hospital district and again on December 5, 1935, Bradford, Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties were transferred in like manner to the said Danville State Hospital district so as to decrease the number of direct admissions to this hospital so as to prevent further over-crowding. In 1932 the lower half of Bucks County was assigned to the Norristown State Hospital district due to the close proximity below Doylestown to the said hospital thus greatly lessening the distance to travel in the admission of patients and in turn the relatives in visiting the patients.

The prolonged and severe winter at the time showed some of its effects on the patients, inasmuch as they were not able to spend as much time out-of-doors as they would have under more favorable circumstances. This caused considerable increase of restlessness and destructiveness particularly so on the Men's and Women's turbulent wards.

We have continued to give incoming *student nurses* physical and roentgen examinations of the chest, a new measure was instituted, namely, semi-annual physical and roentgen examinations of the chests of nurses and attendants assigned to the women's tuberculous service.

All new men attendants connected with the dietary department received a complete physical and laboratory examination. The latter consisting of urinalysis and blood Wassermann as well as other special tests indicated. In addition to this, there is recorded a brief résumé of the employe's history and personality. Prescribing for employes takes up considerable time of the members of the medical staff as evidenced by the number of prescriptions recorded in the pharmacist's monthly reports.

Our consulting staff have responded promptly to our request for advice and to perform operations. The summary being that Dr. Frank Bristol attending surgeon made 7 visits

performing 10 operations, 9 of them with good results, 1 patient dying following thyroidectomy. Dr. Harry S. Weaver, Laryngologist performed 7 tonsillectomies on 1 visit and Dr. Carrol F. Haines, Otologist performed a double mastoidectomy on a 62 year old woman diagnosed Arteriosclerosis who made a fine surgical recovery and has since been furloughed from the hospital, but shows some neurasthenic symptoms at this time. Dr. T. A. Ruddell, Assistant Physician of the hospital staff assisted these surgeons in the above operations and in addition, did 5 minor operations. Dr. Harry B. Adams, Proctologist made 2 visits to the hospital for proctologic consultations. Dr. George D. Geckeler, Cardiologist made 10 visits for cardiologic consultation and has assisted Dr. A. Lindenfeld, Senior Assistant physician in electrocardiographic interpretation. Dr. Jacob Frank, Roentgenologist and his assistants have taken time to consult with Dr. H. F. Hoffman, Clinical Director regarding roentgen problems, this being done in Philadelphia. Drs. Fred C. Peters and William J. Ryan, Ophthalmologists made 4 visits for refraction and ophthalmologic consultations in addition to supervising work done by Dr. H. H. Hunsicker, assistant physician of the hospital staff at the Hahnemann Hospital Dispensary in Philadelphia. Dr. Royal H. McCutcheon, Consultant Diseases of the Chest, instituted collapse therapy for pulmonary tuberculosis and is supervising Dr. A. Lindenfeld's continuation of such treatment who received his clinical instructions in pneumothorax at St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, by Dr. McCutcheon.

Following is a summary of the type of surgical activities :

Operations	Surgeons	Patients
Herniorrhophy	Frank Bristol	4
Removal of Fistula	Frank Bristol	1
Gastrostomy for removal of Tooth- brush	Frank Bristol	1
Thyroidectomy	Frank Bristol	1
Fulguration of Fistula in operative scar	Frank Bristol	1
Repair and Closure Abdominal wound from Gastrostomy	Frank Bristol	1
Tonsillectomy	Harry S. Weaver, Jr.	7
Bilateral Mastoidectomy	Carrol F. Haines	1
Minor Operations	Thomas A. Ruddell	6

Consulting Staff: Our consulting staff at this time consist of the following:

Consulting Physicians	{ Walter W. Seibert, M.D., Easton G. Harlan Wells, M.D., Phila. Wm. R. Williams, M.D., Phila.
Attending Physicians	{ Garth Boericke, M.D., Phila. E. Roland Snader, M.D., Phila.
Neurologist	Edward A. Steinhilber, M.D., Phila.
Neuro-Pathologist	S. C. Fuller, M.D., Framingham, Mass.
Consulting Surgeons	{ Gustave A. VanLennep, M.D., Phila. Herbert P. Leopold, M.D., Phila.
Attending Surgeons	Frank Bristol, M.D., Phila.
Consulting Gynecologist	Frank Frosch, M.D., Phila.
Consulting Urologist	Leon T. Ashcraft, M.D., Phila.
Attending Urologists	{ Edward W. Campbell, M.D., Phila. Pasquale G. Damiani, M.D., Phila.
Consulting Laryngologists	{ Harry S. Weaver, Sr., M.D., Phila. Charles B. Hollis, M.D., Phila.
Attending Laryngologist	Harry S. Weaver, Jr., M.D., Phila.
Consulting Ophthalmologist	Harry S. Weaver, Jr., M.D., Phila.
Attending Ophthalmologists	{ Fred C. Peters, M.D., Phila. Wm. J. Ryan, M.D., Phila.
Consulting Otologist	Gilbert J. Palen, M.D., Phila.
Attending Otologist	{ Joseph V. C. Clay, M., Phila. Carrol F. Haines, M.D., Phila.
Dermatologist	Ralph Bernstein, M.D., Phila.
Consulting Pathologists	{ Samuel W. Sappington, M.D., Phila. Berta M. Meine, M.D., Phila.
Consulting Roentgenologist and Physiotherapist	Jacob W. Frank, M.D., Phila.
Proctologist	Harry B. Adams, M.D., Phila.
Cardiologist	George D. Geckeler, M.D., Phila.
Consultant Diseases of the Chest..	Royal H. McCutcheon, M.D., Bethlehem

Minor Surgery Activities on the Men's and Women's Prolonged Services were as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Patients—redressings and special treatments.....	6,290	5,491	11,781
Employes—redressings and special treatments.....	141	112	253
Patients—physical examinations	132	104	236
Patients—physical re-examinations	457	393	850
Employes—physical examinations	16	25	41

Included in the Minor Surgery activities were 23 casualties all among the women patients 21 of which were fractures namely 4 colles, 9 of the femur, 1 patella, 1 fibula, 1 humerus, 1 of nose, 1 Pitt's fracture, 1 metacarpal, 2 lower third of radius and two dislocations, 1 subcoracoid and 1 of thumb. One hundred and thirty-six special pelvic examinations were made, of which 69 patients received genito-urinary treatments, mostly for Neisserian infection.

PSYCHIATRIC ACTIVITIES

Staff meetings are held each morning except Sundays and holidays, usually last 80 minutes, the program differing from that of previous years in that we are endeavoring to handle the presentation of patients more expeditiously, presenting them on 4 mornings a week, allowing 1 morning each week for reviewing literature and another morning for seminars and discussions. Summary of the staff meeting activities for the past year is the following:

New cases	492
Re-examinations	171
Journals	43
Discussions	25

Treatment of patients has continued along the same lines as previously, the Psychiatric Institute Receiving Service being carried by Drs. E. M. Blew and L. Etta Vaughn, Dr. Max Rossman takes care of the Children's Institute Service, giving individual and group therapeutic sessions in addition to visiting the Child Guidance Clinic in Philadelphia and as psychiatrist to the Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic, these activities taking 2 days' time a week. The Men's Prolonged Service is carried by Drs. A. Lindenfeld and H. H. Hunsicker. On the Women's Prolonged Service, Drs. E. F. Buchman and Dr. T. A. Ruddell, although during the last third of the fiscal year Dr. Buchman has devoted most of her time to the laboratory, having been appointed pathologist on January 31, 1936 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Helen William Hodgens who accepted an appointment on the staff of the Friends Hospital, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Buchman has the qualifications for pathologist and is greatly interested in research activities. Dr. A. Lindenfeld devoted some of his time to the giving of lectures to the School of Nursing, especially to the affiliate student, three months courses, teaching Elementary Psychiatry. He has also taken over the course of Neuropsychiatry formerly given by Dr. E. F. Buchman. Dr. Lindenfeld attended some of the Neurological conferences held by the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania. He also received clinical instructions in pneumothorax therapy by Dr. R. H. McCutcheon at the St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa.

Our *Medical Staff* at the close of the fiscal year numbered 9 members with one vacancy. On the basis of 9 physicians, we have a ratio of 1 to 186 patients and figuring 10 physicians

our ratio is 1 to 168 patients. If 1 additional physician were provided we would approach the 1 to 150 ratio. Our ratio of nursing personnel is 1 to 11 patients and should not be less than 1 to 10 preferably 1 to 8 in accordance with the standard of the American Psychiatric Association. Our ratio to all employees is 1 to 5.

Drug prescriptions are chiefly according to the principles of "Similia Similibus Curentur." Psychotherapy, Physical therapy including hydro-therapy, also occupational therapy are continued as in previous years reports of which are made under their respective headings.

Homeopathic Prescriptions: At the close of the fiscal year May 31, 1936 there were 4926 new homeopathic prescriptions and 1113 prescriptions of adjuvant remedies. The homeopathic prescriptions covered 207 different drugs. The total amount of prescriptions refilled were 12,567 making the sum total of renewed and old prescriptions 18,606 for both patients and employees. Of the 208 homeopathic remedies the following 55 were used in their order of frequency:

	Times		Times
1. Bryonia	271	29. Ignatia	49
2. Belladonna	264	30. Ferrum Phos.	48
3. Nux Vomica	244	31. Apis	46
4. Arsenicum	214	32. Colocynth	45
5. Sulfur	209	33. Sanguinaria	45
6. Gelsemium	189	34. Crataegus	41
7. Rhus. Tox.	160	35. Phytollaces	39
8. Hepar Sulphur	133	36. Calc. Carb.	38
9. China. Ars.	113	37. Hydrastis	38
10. Causticum	107	38. Merc. Vivus	37
11. Pulsatilla	106	39. Guaiacum	37
12. Alum Cepa	95	40. Kreosotum	33
13. Ars. Iodide	88	41. Ipecacuanha	31
14. Aconite	84	42. Aurum Tarr	30
15. Phosphorus	80	43. Strych. Phosp.	30
16. Eupatorium Perfol ...	78	44. Viburnum	29
17. Merc. Sol.	73	45. Kali Carbonicum	28
18. Silicea	71	46. Graphites	27
19. Sepia	67	47. Carbo Vegetab.	27
20. Lycopod	67	48. Sabadilla	26
21. Arnica	64	49. Pdophylli	23
22. Alfalfa	61	50. Childoneum	23
23. Natrum Muriatricum ..	61	51. Spigelia	22
24. Merc. Iodatus rub....	60	52. Spongia	21
25. Lachesis	55	53. Capsicum	21
26. Rumex	55	54. Iodium	21
27. China	50	55. Kali. Phosp.	20
28. Kali Bichromicum	50	56. Hyascyamus	19

Special Therapy: Neuro-Lues: Fever therapy by means of the hyperpyrexator was given every new admission with exception of the very few whose condition was too weak. Most

of the admissions have also received courses of Tryparsamide injections although some have been omitted when fever therapy alone has produced satisfactory results. Mercury was also used in the form of Mercury Succinimide. Two new Bismuth preparations were tried, namely, Thio-Bismal (Parke Davis & Co.) and aqueous solution, and cylobis solution (Burroughs Wellcome), an oily suspension. Because of the ease of administration and reports which have shown it to be a potent Bismuth preparation, the former is preferred and it is suggested that its use should be continued in the future when Bismuth is indicated.

Tuberculosis: Through the cooperation of Dr. Royal H. McCutcheon of Bethlehem, pneumothorax therapy as mentioned heretofore has been instituted in indicated cases. Dr. McCutcheon has given his consulting service and has been selecting cases which were appropriate for this form of treatment. Both the Men's and Women's Prolonged services are surveyed in order to find the maximum number of cases that should receive treatment. Every patient who at the time of his admission and annual physical examination and re-examination is suspected of having any pulmonary pathology, is fleuroscoped by Dr. Hoffman, Clinical Director and X-ray plates are taken whenever indicated.

Diabetes: There are 6 men and 10 women diabetic patients and 2 employes under active treatment one of these is a boy who at the time of his admission in 1933 was aged 12, with severe symptoms of diabetes previous to and since admission he has been subject to repeated attacks of coma and he has been very resistive of treatment. His apparent normal blood sugar is about 300 to 350 milligrams with 2 to 3% Urinary sugar. He is now receiving 95 units of insulin per diem. He presents a large problem from the standpoint of management due to his tendency to obtain food other than that contained in his diet. Regardless of this he has made a good progress from a physical standpoint, having gained 31 pounds in weight and grown 6 inches. Most of the patients are receiving "Sansom" diet 2 to 1 ratio of carbohydrates, namely 3 men and 3 women with Insulin which is in accordance with the present trend in the management of a diabetic case.

Physical Therapy: The following is a report of the physical therapy and roentgen laboratory activities. From this report it will be seen that 14,271 treatments were given, this averaging 39 per day, the treatments being as follows:

Ultra Violet	5,836
High Frequency	1,568
Short Wave	1,475
Infra Red	2,655
Low Voltage	1,136
Vibration	46
1000 Watt Lamp	15
Fever Treatments	389
Colonic Irrigations	823
Roentgen Treatments	328
Total	14,271

The following *equipment* was added during the past year :

A pneumothorax apparatus, an incubator, burette and minor accessories for autohemic therapy, and a 6 meter ultra short wave machine which brings the equipment of the physical therapy department into line with that of other progressive hospitals. The last named has been desired for several years and during the past 2 years various manufacturers have loaned us apparatus of the short wave type enabling us to experiment with the machines furnishing various wave lengths and of varying energy outputs. By availing ourselves of these courtesies, we feel that we have been able to select the best type of apparatus.

Physical Therapy Report June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1936:

	Rec.	Imp.	Unimp.		Rec.	Imp.	Unimp.
Abrasion	3	1		Diabetes		2	
Abscess	7			Drug Addiction		1	
Acne		18	2	Dysmenorrhea		1	
Adenitis	1			Eczema			1
Alcoholism	2	4	2	Encephalitis		1	2
Alopecia		2		Endarteritis	1		
Amputation of fingers	2			Endocrinopathy			1
Anal Fissure	1			Epilepsy		1	
Anemia	2	4	2	Erysipelas	5		1
Aphonia	1			Fistula		1	1
Appendicitis			1	Fracture	2		
Arteriosclerosis		1	3	Frozen feet	1		
Arthritis	16	15	1	Furunculosis	15	3	1
Asthenia	1	4	2	Gingivitis	1	1	
Bronchitis	42	12	1	Headache	6		
Burns	5	1		Hepatitis	1	1	1
Bursitis	1			Herpes zoster	2		
Carbuncle	2	3		Hordeolum	1		
Cardiac Disease		1		Huntington's chorea		1	
Cellulitis	12	4		Hypertrichosis		1	
Cold prophylaxis ...	4	46	1	Impetigo	6		
Colitis		1		Infection	21		
Constipation	20	33	7	Influenza	1		
Contusion	3			Laceration	20		
Dermatitis	3	2	1	Laryngitis	20		
Dementia Praecox .	2	29	14	Lumbago		1	
Dermophytosis	3	8	2	Malnutrition	4	29	6

	Rec.	Imp.	Unimp.		Rec.	Imp.	Unimp.
Manic Depressive ..	7	40	6	Post operative	8	1	
Mastitis	1			Psychoneurosis	6	7	1
Mastoiditis	1			Rhinitis	23		
Melanoma			1	Ringworm	6		
Myocarditis	1			Sciatica		1	
Myositis	5	3		Senile paranoid		1	
Neuritis	2	4		Separation of epiphy-			
Osgood Schlatter				sis	1		
disease	1			Sinusitis	4	6	
Osteitis	1		1	Sprain	5	1	
Osteomyelitis		1		Tonsillitis	15	5	
Papilloma	24		1	Torticollis	3	1	
Paronychia	13			Trichophytosis	1		
Parotitis	1			Tuberculosis		6	1
Pharyngitis	14			Ulcer	9	2	1
Pityriasis	1			Uveitis			1
Pneumonia	5			Valvular heart dis-		1	
Polyneuritis	2			ease			
Post encephalitis ...			1				

Roentgen Diagnostic Report:

CHEST:			No pulmonary lesion	9
Aortic enlargement	1		No pathology	14
Aortic sclerosis	2		Peribronchial infiltration ...	2
Aortitis	2		Peribronchial thickening	5
Arteriosclerosis	4		Pneumonia left lobe	1
Bronchial shadow	1		Pneumokoniosis	1
Bronchitis	11		Pulmonary congestion	1
Residuals of bronchitis	1		Pulmonary fibrosis	4
Bilateral cavitation	2		Pulmonary thrombosis	1
Calcified lesion	2		Pulmonary tuberculosis	20
Condition unchanged	1		Pulmonary tuberculosis imp..	7
Contraction right side	1		Senile fibrosis lungs	1
Cardiac enlargement	3		Scoliosis	2
Centrally placed heart	1		Suspicious early tuberculosis	1
Distention of splenic flexure.	1		Tuberculosis of lungs	1
Dorsal kyphosis	1		Tuberculosis healed	1
Enlarged cardiac shadow ...	1		Tuberculosis advanced	4
Fibroid phthisis	1		Tubular or drop heart	1
Fracture of ribs			Tuberculous pneumonia	1
(1) 6, 7, 8, 9 on right....				
(2) 9 on left.....				
(3) 8, 9				
No fracture	5		ABDOMENS:	
Heart normal	1		Dilation of cecum	1
Hilus shadow increased	1		Renal calculus	1
Hydro-pneumothorax	1		No lesion	2
Inf. reaction Imp. O. L. L....	1		Abdominal tumor	1
Inf. reaction root region	2		Healed ulcer	1
Irregularity diaphragm	2		Adhesion stomach and gall	
Incipient pulmonary tubercu-			bladder, gastroptosis and	
losis	1		arteriosclerosis	1
Kyphosis scoliosis	1		Artificial opening stomach ..	1
Mediastinal tumor	1		Polyposis of large intestine.	1
Mediastinum widened	1		Examination unsatisfactory .	1
Moderate hypertrophy left			Constipation	1
ventricle	1			
Lumbar lordosis	1		ANKLES:	
Lobar pneumonia	2		No lesion	9
No consolidation	1		Fracture fibula, good callus..	2
			Sprain	
			Pott's fracture	

ARMS:		HANDS:	
No lesion	2	Sprained thumb	
No fracture	1	No bone lesion	10
Fracture radius and ulna		Cellulitis	
Position good		Fracture base 1st metacarpal	2
Colles's fracture and vulnar		Fracture 4th metacarpal	1
Styloid		Fracture 3d metacarpal	1
Osteitis	.	Fracture base 5th metacarpal	1
		Fracture 5th phalanx proxi-	
		mal	1
ELBOWS:		Old fracture	1
No lesion	4	Traumatic amputation 3 phal-	
Arthritis	2	anges	1
Old fracture head radius	1	Arthritis and osteitis	1
Posterior dislocation	1		
GALL BLADDERS:		KNEES:	
No calculi	2	No pathology	3
		Atrophic arthritis	2
HEADS:		Fracture right patella	1
No lesion	4	Ankylosis right patella	1
No sinus lesion	3	Bony erosion right tibia	1
Patient uncooperative	1		
Frontal sinus clouded	1	LEGS:	
Fracture nose	1	No bone pathology	1
Pineal gland visualized	1		
Frontal fracture	1	MASTOIDS:	
Anterior and posterior	1	No lesion	4
(clinoid process somewhat		Mastoiditis	1
close together)			
HIPS AND PELVISES:		SHOULDERS:	
No lesion	5	Fracture neck of humerus ...	2
No coccygeal lesion	1	Arthritis	1
Fracture neck right femur...	5	Arteriosclerosis	1
Intertrochanteric right, femur		Dislocation and ankylosis ...	1
fracture	3	No lesion	3
Healed intertrochanteric right			
femur fracture	2	DENTALS:	
Cyst upper and left femur..	1		254
Flat metal key in vagina	1	FLUOROSCOPIC	
Fracture ischium	1		58
Fracture lower and left femur	1	SPINE:	
		Cervical arthritis	1
FEET:		WRISTS:	
Fracture of calcis—good		Separation of epiphysis,	
position		radius	1
No lesion		Colles's fracture	4
Pott's fracture		No lesion	1
		Fracture styloid of ulna	1

SUMMARY

Chest	137	Hands	19
Abdomens	27	Knees	8
Ankles	14	Legs	2
Arms	9	Mastoids	5
Elbows		Shoulders	12
Gall Bladders	2	Dentals	254
Heads	14	Fluoroscopic	58
Hips and Pelvises	20	Spine	1
Feet	4	Wrists	7

Roentgen Therapeutic Report:

	Rec.	Imp.	Unimp.		Rec.	Imp.	Unimp.
Abscess	8	2	1	Erysipelas	2		
Abscess suture	1			Felon	1		
Acne	2			Fibroid uterine		3	2
Adenitis	2			Furuncle	11		
Arthritis	3	5		Herpes zoster	1		
Asthma		1	1	Infection	1	1	
Boil	2			Infection dental	1		
Bronchitis	2			Infection corn	2		
Bronchiectasis		1		Metrorrhagia		1	
Burn	1			Neuritis	1		
Carbuncle	2			Periosteitis	1	1	
Carcinoma			4	Phlebitis		1	
Cellulitis	13	3	1	Post operative		1	
Cervicitis		1		Paronychia	10	1	
Charoot's joint		1		Radiculitis	1		
Eczema		1		Scar tissue		5	
Epithelioma		1	1	Sinusitis	2	2	

Hydrotherapy has constituted an active therapeutic measure in the treatment of patients in the Psychiatric Institute group as well as the prolonged services upon a twenty-four basis. This consists of continuous flowing baths and therapeutic packs either combined with the neutral baths or in bed. Many of the acutely excited patients received the continuous flowing neutral baths for several weeks as necessity may require. They may be removed for periods and placed in bed within the twenty-four hours in accordance with the condition and progress of the individual patient upon physicians prescription. The therapeutic packs given in bed are removed upon three hour basis. In addition tonic therapy by means of the Scotch douche and needle showers are refreshing and have a tonic effect.

The following statistical data gives the number of patients treated and the number of treatments given:

Number of Patients Treated:	Men	Women
Natural Baths	104	269
Therapeutic Packs	42	110
Tonic Hydro-therapy	43	
Number of Treatments given to above	Men	Women
Neutral Baths	3,277	7,845
Therapeutic Packs	159	1,157
Tonic Hydro-therapy	503	

Hydrotherapy report in the Men's and Women's Psychiatric Institute group:

	Men	Women
Number of individual neutral bath treatments..	2,441	1,821
Number of hours in neutral baths	30,346	17,250
Number of neutral therapeutic packs	252	
Number of hours in therapeutic packs	1,504	14,511
Tonic baths	5,785	3,700

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

The daily average number of patients working in occupational therapy shops was 97 men and 293 women a total of 390. This shows an increase of 120 patients over that of the previous year. There was no change in the personnel which consists of 1 director, 7 therapists, 4 men and 1 woman attendants.

During the past year the patients have made 3802 articles for the hospital including curtains, chairbacks, table covers, jute mats, rugs, pillow shams, medicine carriers, 1 medicine cabinet, wall hangings, etc.

An exhibit was made upon the request of Miss Mary Labaree, Division of Family and Child Welfare—Bureau of Community Work, Harrisburg, for use at the State Farm Show. This exhibit represented the old and new method of treating the aged and indigent. One model, an old fashioned "Poor House" with no conveniences. Husband and wife separated, no medical or nursing supervision; another model showed the County Home with a little more supervision and care given to the sick and a modern model showing the husband and wife in the home of a son or daughter receiving an old age pension cheque from the post man. This project was worked out by groups of patients and not only enjoyed by them but it encouraged patients in working out problems together.

During the winter months the men's prolonged service group has varied in numbers from 30 to 45 patients. A good grade of hooking is done by these patients; the making of jute mats, weaving and wood work being the major crafts used. Some of them receive library books weekly, also some are assigned to classes in Gymnasium work.

Reading aloud to this group is greatly enjoyed recreation. The *Literary Digest* is keenly listened to every Friday afternoon. During the winter John Stoddard's lectures on Norway, Sweden and Holland were greatly enjoyed as well as Richard Halliburton's Royal Road to Romance. During the summer months this group is used in the truck patch picking vegetables, and those unable to go out of doors, go to the vegetable room to prepare vegetables and fruit for the cannery. There is an atmosphere of real helpfulness and cooperation in this shop. Patients are always eager to respond to any request made. Quoits and ball are played afternoons by those not caring to listen to reading aloud. Patients are encouraged in reading aloud to the group.

Psychiatric Institute Men's Group: This service includes all types of mental conditions with ages ranging from fourteen years to past middle age. While the majority are acute mental cases, such as manic depressive, alcoholic, drug addicts, psycho-neurotics and juvenile delinquent court cases, there are included all types of dementia praecox for observation. The general atmosphere of the group is cheerful. On the whole both men and boys enjoy the various handicraft activities. There seems to be much pride in the accomplishment of the various objects and in the ability to learn to do some new things. Many are discharged during the year, some are transferred to the men's prolonged service. The same applies regarding the women.

In the *Women's Institute* group, the average number of patients treated daily in the shop is usually over 40.

The large number of patients in the class with only one therapist and usually a student makes individual treatment extremely difficult. The majority of the time is spent in seeing that everyone is occupied in some way so that only the needed help of a moment can be given. It is practically impossible to sit down and really get to know the things which may lead to individual recovery. So much preparation work is necessary that a great deal of spare time is consumed in preparing needed reserve projects. Patients are of all different types of psychoses—including problem girls. Hospital curtains, chairbacks and table covers seem to fill the need for plain sewing for those who are just learning. In this shop perhaps more than any other there are quite a few women who do fine embroidery work.

During the vegetable season, pea picking and bean snapping has consumed most of the time and energy of everyone. There seems to be a contagious good humor and helpful spirit which comes with everyone doing the same thing and competing for speed or quality of work.

During the winter a piano was installed in this shop. Music has a very definite effect on the group and fills a need. There is much of that group spirit mentioned before when everyone joins in singing favorite songs.

The whole atmosphere is so much more inspiring than on the prolonged service wards where people stay for such long periods. Occupation means so much to any type of person but to this acute group particularly it fills the gap and makes the stay here so much more helpful and easier to bear.

Boys' Institute Group: There has been an average of 35 boys in the shop each month during the past year. During the

school term—from September until June—the group is divided in four classes each day. Crafts used for the boys are wood-working, tapestry, weaving, raffia and reed basketry and mat making, paper construction and chipcarving. This year the children have helped to make favor for special occasions and for their own parties. They also helped with the properties for their school plays. They have shown a very great interest in doing these things and have derived much pleasure and satisfaction from the success attained with them.

Part of the class periods—particularly with the younger groups—is spent in supervised play. Stories are read to the children, they model with clay, practice freehand drawing, color with crayons, paint with water colors, do jigsaw puzzles and games. Observations made during their play periods are used in giving them constructive help toward the solution of their behavior disorders.

After the middle of April the older and intermediate group of boys assist in the truck garden. Following the seasons closing of the schools they go to the farm half of the day and O.T. shop the other half. From all reports it is working out very nicely as the boys because of their two interests have shown a good spirit in all activities.

Much can be done for the children when a real knowledge of their individual cases is gained and this can only be done by constant effort and a genuine interest in studying and solving their problems. Frequent changes in personnel are not to the best interest of the children.

Girls' Institute Group: The Occupational Therapy for the girls Unit has greatly advanced this year by having smaller classes grouped with more careful discrimination. This permits specialized individual attention while retaining the obvious advantages of the group. Winter classes have pursued about the same plan of work and play as in former years. The older girls meet together for the whole afternoon and are now engaged in making attractive sets of underwear for themselves. They are doing all the work by hand, those who wish it are decorating with embroidery.

There is continued progress with the *turbulent* women's group. New activities have been added and the destructiveness of these patients has decreased. A program of varied activities is carried on in recreation and craftwork.

O.T. Students: Twenty students from the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy received training in our department during the past year, supplemented by a course of

lectures covering the thirteen weeks practice training. With the instruction they receive we find their approach much improved as well as their technique in the shops.

Students of Nursing receive a two weeks period of training in the O.T. Department. These nurses are required to finish five short problems during the two weeks. Each problem is explained and results are obtained from each. For instance: Muscles used in cord knotting. Concentration required for cross-stitching. Bedside occupation—stuffed toy requiring practically no effort, purely diversional. Jigsaw work showing that every muscle in the body is used at once. Weaving for concentration and exercising using all muscles in a less strenuous way than with the jigsaw. This is supplemented by six hours of theory. A short paper on observation made while in the shop is handed in at the end of the period. We feel this contact with the students of nursing has done much to give them a more intelligent understanding of O.T. as a therapeutic treatment. There have been 106 affiliates and 12 seniors in the department during the past year.

Canteen: The canteen is run on a routine schedule by two men patients in a most efficient manner. Whenever it is possible, patients are taken to the canteen to make their own purchases. This service has been a great satisfaction as well as the shopping service provided by the O.T. department in making purchases from town for patients of articles not provided for by the canteen.

General Library: Within the fiscal year, in the adult general library there were 3385 books read. This included 775 by the children and 600 by employes. There was a total of 1833 renewals of books. Our library consists of 2491 volumes of fiction and non-fiction. The children's library has 584 books. During the year, the hospital subscribed for seventeen current magazines which are distributed from the library through a card system. This insures care and more accurate circulation. Books are distributed one morning a week to patients confined to bed through cart service.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

The personnel in this department consists of :

- 1 Director
- 1 Student Aide
- 3 Patient Accompanists
- 1 Man Attendant
- 1 Woman Attendant

Total..... 7

The following is the schedule of work:

Type	No. of Patients
Orchestra	8
Piano	42
Vocal	12
Chorus—Men	45 Average
Women	65 Average
Community Singing	500 Average
Ladies' Quartet	4
Men's Quartet	5
Mixed Quartet	12
Bed Patients—Men	450 Average
Women	450 Average
Ward Groups—Men	350 Average
Women	400 Average

Four new soloists were added to the vocal group the past year. One had studied music before, the others have good natural ability and made a noticeable improvement. One of these received the prize for the greatest improvement at the close of the year.

There have been more advanced pianists admitted to the Music Department this year than in any previous year. One man stated that he was happier than he had been in ten years, due to the fact that he was obliged to give up his music for that length of time on account of financial circumstances. The patients manifest a real interest in the success of the annual concert. Two patients who were bitter enemies worked together on a duet, rather than to have it eliminated from the program after another patient was unable to take part. There are a number of beginners taking pianoforte work, all of whom are making excellent progress and receiving much pleasure from it. The patients who enjoy playing but are too ill to receive instruction are taken to a piano by the music attendants, where they play for their own enjoyment.

The chorus has advanced in tone production and sight reading, as well as increased in size. More leading sopranos and basses were added than in any previous year.

Community singing is enjoyed by a large group of patients. A number of volunteer features were presented. One man patient gave an amateur broadcasting hour; another who was a professional tap dancer performed upon several occasions. During the Christmas and Easter season appropriate carols were sung. The bed patients were visited by the mixed quartet and they received much enjoyment from having request numbers sung. Group singing was conducted on all wards.

Public School music, as in previous years, was divided into groups in accordance with degree of intelligence and progress made.

The work in Music Appreciation was more satisfactory than in previous years. The Damrosch course "Series A" was followed. In the final examination, 20 records were played. One girl was able to name all these selections as well as their composers, date of birth and birthplace.

During the year a new clarinet player was added to the orchestra, so that at the graduation exercises of the School of Nursing it was not necessary to secure one from the outside as was the case in previous years.

On Labor Day instead of a circus, a comedy drama was presented in the auditorium. Those taking part received much enjoyment both from the rehearsals and the performance itself. The comedy was well presented. The Christmas Tableaux presented this year was similar to the one given a year ago, with a definite change in music and setting. The background was designed by one of the patients who has exceptional ability along such lines. There were a number of new properties added which were made in the occupational therapy department.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The formal schedules for physical education were held in the two gymnasiums until the closing of school program, which was presented by the children.

The summer months were devoted to informal activities with the children and preparations for Labor Day. The informal activities included occasional hikes, reading, story telling, quiet games, tennis and baseball.

School reopened after Labor Day and practically the same schedule was followed as during the previous year. The work with the Catatonic Praecox group seemed more progressive than last year. It was possible to include more complicated types of games and exercises.

The active adult patients seemed to get a great deal of pleasure out of their time spent in the gymnasium. After having presented both formal and informal types of work to these groups, the idea of choosing their own activities appealed to them more than a set formal schedule. During these periods it was interesting to note the choice made by patients. Some would use the punching bag, ladder, weights, basket ball, volley

ball and apparatus requiring a good bit of action. Others would be content playing checkers, quoits, beanbag and simple games.

As has been the custom in the past, special efforts were made to create a more healthy, normal attitude among the children. At times it is difficult for them to accept certain ones of the group because of personal habits or individual differences, standards set up by the children. More was accomplished with the younger boys and girls during the year. Their program included folk dancing, rhythm, tumbling, wands, active and quiet games. This particular group, which was divided into three classes, thoroughly enjoyed the idea of having one day a week for free play, which was earned by giving proper attention and response to planned activities during the week.

The general attitude of the older boys was quite inspiring. There were several behavior problems during the year but after these were discussed with the physician there was improvement. The boys were keenly interested in using gymnasium apparatus also competitive games. The basket ball team was made up of boys from this group as well as a team made up of young men from the admission service. From January through April an average of two evenings a week were devoted to basket ball games played with teams from different schools and boys clubs in Allentown and Bethlehem. Adult patients and children from the unit attended games played in the gymnasium.

It has been extremely difficult to find the type of work to stimulate and hold the interest of the adolescent girls as a group. Individually they seem to be interested in rhythm, dancing and similar things but as a group they did not respond well.

Student Occupational Therapists and student nurses spent two mornings each month observing work presented to adult patients and children in physical education classes.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

Basal Metabolism: The total number of cases examined during the year was 11.

3 patients had	3 tests
8 employes and out-patients had	13 tests
Total 11 subjects	15 tests

The following is an analysis of the cases examined :

	Reason for Test	Result
Out-patient	Hyperthyroidism	Plus 30
Same patient		Plus 10
Out-patient	Hypothyroidism	Minus 12
Same patient		Minus 10
Same patient		Minus 18
Employee	Interstitial Keratitis	Minus 15
Employee	Cardiac Study	Minus 1
Employee	Study	Plus 25
Employee	Goitre	Minus 6
Employee	Study	Plus 6
Employee	Post-operative thyroid	Minus 10
Employee	Same Case	Minus 1
Dementia Praecox	Exophthalmus	Minus 15
Dementia Praecox	Obesity	Minus 3
Dementia Praecox	Goitre and exophthalmus	Plus 30

Electrocardiography: There were 101 electrocardiograms done during the past fiscal year of which 10 were employes. While all services contributed to this number, they were largely from the Men's and Women's Prolonged Services. The above number includes those patients who had more than 1 electrocardiogram done to follow the progress of the individual case. Four leads are being done in all cases past middle age and in any other instance whenever though indicated. There was an interesting variety of pathological findings. There have been no special findings observed in any of the group of electrocardiograms except the prevalence of low QRS complexes in an unusually large number of cases. Some of the tracings were similar to those found in the presence of hypothyroidism but this could not be circumstantiated by clinical symptoms or basal metabolic rate estimations.

Dr. George Geckeler of Philadelphia has continued regular consulting service and he supervised the interpretation of practically all the electrocardiograms. In addition to this, he examined cases presenting cardiac problems and suggested indicated therapeutic procedures.

Ophthalmologic Examinations: During the fiscal year, ended May 31, 1936, Drs. Fred C. Peters and William J. Ryan, consulting ophthalmologists, made 4 visits to the hospital. There were 98 cases examined of which number 78 were patients; 40 women and 38 men; 13 employes, 6 nurses and 1 Occupational Therapy worker. Recommendations for treatment in the pathological cases and refractive work was done. Post mydriatic examinations were done following the visits of the consultants. Glasses were supplied where the cost of same could be obtained from the families and a few were sup-

plied through hospital maintenance. Repair work of glasses has been carried out wherever possible with the material at hand. A filing system for glasses has been started to prevent losses by patients and to have a permanent record of each admission.

A nurse who gave a history of being injured while in the hospital, was treated and during the examination showed a separation of the posterior wall of the retina which was diagnosed as chronic iridocyclitis. After testing to determine the origin aside from the trauma, it was discovered that the cause had been a latent tubercular condition. She was admitted to the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia for observation and treatment where she remained for 6 weeks. Accommodation of the affected eye was paralyzed in the usual manner and a course of Koch's Old Tuberculin was begun. She had slight light perception in her right eye. The injections have been continued since her return to the hospital.

The following *Ear, Nose and Throat* examinations and treatments were carried out within the year.

	Men	Women	Total
Patients	331	178	509
Employees	85	25	110
Total	416	203	619

DENTAL ACTIVITIES

The following is the report of the two non-resident dentists covering the men's and women's services.

	Men	Women
Extractions with local anesthesia	164	274
Extractions without anesthesia	5	8
Sealed treatments	1	
Amalgams	48	23
X-rays	1	122
Plates		2
Abscess lanced	2	4
Bite		1
Examinations	134	105
Bridge cemented	1	4
Plates marked	1	38
Gutta Percha filling		1
Third molar relieved		3
Gum treatments	77	56
Ultra-violet treatments		33
Plates repaired		5
Bridge removed	2	1
Impressions		5
Silicates	17	11
Plate trial		3
Putrescent treatment	1	6
Temporary fillings		2

	Men	Women
Post extraction treatments		1
Dry socket treatment		1
Plates adjusted		1
Partial plate	1	6
Polished teeth		2
Root canals filled	2	
Cement filling	1	
Separator	1	
Steele's facing	1	

Dental Hygiene Report:

Dental Prophylaxis	2,633
Vincent's and ultra-violet treatments	373
Toothache treatments	107

During the fiscal year we had the assistance of one dental hygiene interne, who served from August 19, 1935 to April 30, 1936. Most of the dental hygiene work is done in the wards. The children are taught the proper method of brushing their teeth, also the cooperative patients, as we try to have them realize the value of clean teeth and a clean mouth.

We have been using high frequency for the treatment of pyorrhea and find it effective.

PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

	Men	Women	Total
Number of Patients on Service June 1, 1935	81	92	173
Number of admissions from June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1936	131	94	225
Total under treatment	212	186	398

During the year, the change in population was as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Furloughs to Homes	79	78	157
Transfers to Prolonged Service	44	23	67
Discharges	7	2	9
Deaths	4	9	13

The personnel of the Psychiatric Institute has continued to use every therapeutic measure available to bring about the restoration of the mental and physical health of the patients in order that they may be returned to their families and the community as promptly as possible. The ward physician has had conferences with the supervising nurses and attendants so that they might have a better understanding of the patients and their problems. More hydrotherapy treatments were given to the patients this year than for sometime. The value of this therapeutic measure is explained to the patients and the result is that they often ask for neutral bath treatments when they

feel upset or nervous. The patients on the whole have been much more quiet and cooperative at night than in previous years. Frequently the neutral bath treatments were discontinued at ten or eleven o'clock in the evening and the patients rested comfortably throughout the night. The physicians have endeavored to give more time for intensive psychotherapeutic treatments. They have also given considerable time making contacts with the patient's relatives and friends in an effort to adjust family situations and to give the relatives a more wholesome concept of the patients' illnesses and problems.

Institute for Boys and Girls: The total number of admissions to the Children's Institute for the fiscal year was 34 of which 20 were boys and 14 girls; on May 31, 1936, there were 25 connected by furlough. The classification of the National Hygiene Committee in accordance with the Statistical Manual, was followed in the grouping of behavior disorders in children. The combinations of all sub-types are readily demonstrable in many cases; for this reason, all such are grouped under the heading of Behavior Disorders:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Behavior disorders, Neurotic traits, habit and conduct disturbance	8	6	14
Psychopathic personality with asocial and amoral trends	1	1	2
Without psychosis	2	1	3
Feeble-minded	3		3
Borderline feeble-minded	2		2
Schizophrenia	1	1	2
Without psychosis, epilepsy		1	1
Psychosis with brain tumor		1	1
Psychosis with brain disease, post encephalitis	2	1	3
Undiagnosed	1	2	3
Total	20	14	34

The age distribution of the fiscal year's admissions was from 5 to 14 years inclusive. The largest number was admitted between the ages of 11 and 14, the average being 6 for each. Between the ages of 5 and 10 inclusive, the largest number was 4 at the age of 8 years.

The geographical source of the 34 children admitted was 12 counties. As usual, Lehigh County committed more than any other, the combined total commitments of Lehigh and Northampton Counties making up 50% of the admissions.

Of the 34 admissions 23 or 67.64% were admitted in accordance with the provisions of the 1923 Mental Health Act. Section 307, for observation, diagnosis and treatment.

Fifty per cent of the total admissions came from Lehigh and Northampton County Juvenile Courts. No social agencies in these counties took any initiative in applying for the admission of children. In other counties, various social welfare agencies, visiting teachers, parents and physicians were active in applying.

An analysis of the intelligence of the 34 cases admitted using the Binet-Simon Quotient, showed the average for the entire group was 83. This might indicate that we have many dull, borderline and feeble-minded since only 11 children of the 34 admissions had an Intelligence Quotient over 90 with 5 of these 11 over 100. Fourteen children had intelligence rating between 82 and 88 and 6 were below 80. As an average figure for the standard and variety of work we are aiming to do, 83 is not a good average. We may find without considering any exceptional cases, that where an Intelligence Quotient under 80 represents the child's native intelligence, that psychotherapeutic endeavor toward which we aim, cannot become very effective.

The question of age is equally important and the emphasis should be placed upon the group aged 14 and over. Either children of this age should not be admitted to the Children's Institute or their stay there should not exceed four to six months. Naturally, there are exceptional cases or perhaps no more than one or two should be maintained at any time. There are advantages in having them such as their usefulness in work, help with care of younger children and particularly if they have developed some stability in any direction.

Unfavorable influences are not only those which work hardships on some of the younger children, but to the adolescents themselves. We have had experience with classification in terms of age, interests and emotional level to know that the children in the Institute have done better in their own groups than when two groups are brought together. The solution is the need of another unit which could be utilized for such classification, at least for the adolescent group. However, it cannot be doubted there will always be some children who get along better with adults. Such a situation as this determines therapy and hence points beyond mere observation. The alternative to a proposed additional unit is the imposition of a limited age of admission just as we try to do in terms of intelligence. This age limit should be 12 and not over 13 years.

Making a comparative study with that of the previous fiscal year we find that the psychiatrist in charge of the Institute unit can give intensive treatment to only a limited number of children. This is due to diversified activities. The actual time available is four days a week when only eight cases can be carried for one hour treatments, all other children must be seen individually for a limited time, many of whom were seen upon their own requests.

The one hour conferences with the nurses and attendants connected with the Institute were conducted with regularity, also the one combining school teachers, occupational therapists, music and physical education group.

The regular nursing and attendant staff have endeavored to work out with the psychiatrist in charge of the institute many problems. These conferences with them are most essential. It is impossible to do much psychiatric work within a hospital situation without such conferences.

Hydrotherapy was used in 14 patients during the year. These 14 received a total of 104 treatments divided into 18 combination wet sheet packs and neutral baths and 86 neutral baths.

The Institute psychiatrist continued his one day weekly service at the Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic held in Bethlehem at which four to six cases were carried for an hour each. For the year the total number of cases carried was eleven, also one day weekly under Dr. Pearson in the Department of Pediatric Psychiatry at Temple University, Philadelphia. There, intensive therapeutic work was done and considered as Child Guidance Training, a total of 14 children were treated.

This work, as planned will end before the close of 1936; the psychiatrist's additional day can then be devoted to the Institute which will be of increased value therapeutically. In addition to this, we are striving for a more stable nursing organization. Repeated changes in nursing personnel have an ill effect.

The psychiatrist also devoted 2 hours every week as instructor in the subjects of Mental Hygiene and Elementary Psychiatry in the School of Nursing.

School Activities: On September 4, 1935 school was reopened after the summer vacation. Grades 1 to 4, inclusive, were divided into three groups. The First Group of nine children, ages 7 to 9 years, attended from 8.00 to 9.30 a.m. They attained varying degrees of ability in Reading, Writing

and Spelling, all making a start in these subjects and two being ready to join the Second Group next year. Three children were given a pre-primer type of work during the first term, not being mature enough to become interested in Reading before that time.

One child, who had been the only girl in this group last year, with the advent of three new girls, who to her were a threat of the alienation of the teacher's interest in her, for three weeks at the beginning of school in fall, suffered emotional conflict so great that she reverted to former practices—pulling out her hair, masturbation, enuresis, sucking her fingers, and soiling herself. Some of these manifestations of maladjustment had never been exhibited in the school room the former year. This girl will be in the Second Group next year.

Another child, who is heartily disliked by the other children, is of high intelligence and very happy in the school situation, exhibiting a very kind attitude toward the rest. On many occasions she resorted to extreme impulsive behavior, due in large measure to being aggravated by the other children. In following the suggestion of the psychiatrist an effort was made to get this child to verbalize her feeling instead of resorting to aforementioned behavior.

The Second Group, doing a combination of 2d-3d grade work, attended school from 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. These children made the greatest progress in emotional adjustment to a school situation, evidenced in their self-reliance, cooperation, and the satisfaction they received from the class room experience.

One girl, limited by a damaging Reading block causing negativistic behavior, who the previous year had been tutored by the psychologist on four days each week, joining the group activities on Friday, has made a satisfactory adjustment and competed favorably with those in her group. She has matured emotionally much during these two years, due in largest measure to the treatment of the psychologist. In her ability to comprehend her school subjects she is retarded about four years.

A second girl in this group, admitted during this year, presented pronouncedly manic behavior in school room performance, in play, and on ward. Her writing was comparable to the scribbling of a two year old—without form, her arithmetic likewise was negligible, seemingly possessing no number sense—($6 + 4$ —might as well be 2 as 10) even when counting out the simplest additions she would race along skipping counts.

In Reading achievement she was above the average in her group. She possessed little comprehension, racing over the words of the printed page—omitting many in so doing. These omissions were listed but consisted mostly of articles, prepositions, conjunctions, etc., so presented no psychological, but a psychiatric implication.

No comment or attention was directed towards her writing or arithmetic and at first she exhibited no self-consciousness about her inadequacy in these subjects, always participating in class time. One day she called the teacher's attention to the form of a spelling word, which was legible. Favorable comment was made upon her effort and the approbation of the rest of the class was very satisfying to her.

A few days later she asked the teacher to help her with her writing and so special drill was directed to this subject. She became very interested, writing always being her choice in Free period. She made some progress in Arithmetic but her interest was never as keen as in writing.

After an explanation that her rapid rendition was spoiling her Reading, without further comment, when she reverted to this manic performance of Reading, she was stopped and the next child called upon. Gradually she worked to correct this habit. Though improvement was noted in all subjects, she was not up to par at the close of the school year, though she, herself, had received much satisfaction from her efforts. It was evident in working with this child that her difficulties were due to an emotional maladjustment, rather than mental retardation.

The Third Group, ranging in ages from 10 through 14 years, attended school from 1.30 to 4.00 p. m., doing a combination of 3d and 4th grade work. These children retarded from one to five years did not seem to receive the satisfaction from their school work (their incapacities were constantly being forced upon them by their inabilities to compete to their advantage), so a restlessness, a discontent was present here that was not noticed in the other two groups. They did not use their freedom as constructively, working most effectively under close supervision and so a more formal program was adhered to. One free period, at which time they chose the reading material they desired was provided. A check on the comprehension of this Reading was made orally or in written form in the language period. It took the form of completion exercises, "Right and Wrong" statements, descriptions, etc., making a close correlation in these two subjects.

The tendency of this whole group was to work best when doing a routine, drill form of work. Arithmetic meant a manipulation of abstract figures in the various processes but when presented with an application of these processes in simple concrete problems (Terms of every day living) they were at a loss and resistive. They seemed to lack the desire or ability to wrestle with a problem and master it that the normal child possesses, instead they would make no attempt if any subject was difficult, either inclined to react negativistically or in an apathetic manner.

In an effort to stimulate a desire to successfully attack and master a situation, daily very definitely planned inductive lessons in Geography and Arithmetic were given, some taking the form of puzzles or games. Gradually the resistance lessened, towards the end they would suggest such problems or subjects for discussion themselves.

The barren, colorless home background of the majority of these children is responsible in part for these conditions. Geography of the United States was difficult and meaningless until an association between certain workers and their home states was built up. This led to a reaching (out on the part of the children) for information and every new group of affiliate nurses or student O. T. workers provided factual material that they could contribute in the class period. This also stimulated an interest in current events, so that hardly a day passed that some child did not bring a clipping or picture from the newspaper.

One boy, the oldest in the group and tall for his age, entered later in 1934-35 school year, preferring to be in the morning period with much younger children. Formerly he had been in a "Special Classroom for Retarded Children" in Easton. He has a psychotic mother and was pronouncedly schizoid, so withdrawn that, unless being kept moving, at the blackboard, working with his hands etc., he would attempt to shut out reality by putting his head down on his desk.

This year he raised no objection when assigned to the afternoon class, where he gained status in his group by being able to excel in Arithmetic, which ability was capitalized by the teacher. He never could face his Reading disability by attempting to read before the group or teacher. Geography was difficult at first, due to the aforementioned fact and his barren informational background (he had nothing to tie to—the subject had no meaning for him). Gradually he became

interested, at the close of the year, being one of the best in the class, volunteering very frequently. In written work his poor spelling was a handicap. When the class were composing a play for the final program, based on a History project, the numerous excellent suggestions he contributed were surprising. His participation in this play, disguised by paint and costume, was the final triumph in his progress. This boy has shown more marked progress than any other child in the school room, and was an aid in the discipline of the room by his show of disapproval of the immature behavior of some of his classmates.

Since there is little opportunity for any privacy on the ward, they were made to feel that the school room was theirs—the people who entered their guests—theirs was the responsibility of host and hostess. The morning groups, who had more opportunity to react to such a situation, since regular groups visited their classes every week or two, responded in a highly ethical manner.

One child, who had perhaps the best home training, was adept in the observance of the usual social amenities. The children took note of the favorable impression made on visitors by these forms of the social graces, and though they hated her, gradually their reactions to guests were colored by her behavior. No normal children could have been more gracious to guests.

This pattern of behavior towards guests evolved without any suggestion from the teacher. They felt their personal responsibility and were happy.

In contrast the reactions of the afternoon class to guests was interesting when groups of visitors were being shown through the Institute, passing by the opened door (as is the custom), they resented being so exhibited, voicing their disapproval in sundry ways, but if visitors entered the room, immediately there was a difference. They were interested, courteous, and exerted themselves to make the time pleasant for guests, though their behavior was never the free, spontaneous reaction of the morning groups.

This year marks the completion of a two year trial of an informal type of program in a school room for behavior problem children. That these highly stimulated unstable children could effectively make profitable use of such freedom was demonstrated. It shows what can be accomplished working with small groups of children in a conditioned environment.

If a constant group of workers with a similar viewpoint or objective, all reacting to the children's needs in a like manner, in an attempt to follow through the psychotherapeutic program of the psychiatrist in charge, much could be accomplished.

40 boys and girls were enrolled in grades five, six, seven and eight. Of this number one boy and two girls were in the eighth grade, thirteen boys and nine girls were enrolled in the seventh grade, two boys and four girls were classified as sixth grade, and six boys and three girls were in the fifth grade.

The academic work was so arranged that each teacher took care of four grades. By this arrangement promotion in each subject could be made when the individual child was ready for promotion. The morning class consisted of boys and girls studying seventh grade subjects. In this class there was a decided lack of interest and throughout the year the members of the class did not measure up to the standard. At the end of the term when the city final examinations were given the grades were very low.

In the afternoon class two girls and one boy were studying eighth grade subjects. The boy was excused in April and the girls completed the grade creditably. There were also the fifth and sixth grades in the afternoon class. A daily schedule is necessary in a school to make for seriousness, ease and order. The program includes every subject every day. With this type of child the teacher has found it better to have shorter class periods and shorter assignments and include every subject in the daily schedule. In the fifth and sixth grades more time is taken for making an assignment and for supervised study than for class discussions. It is necessary that a child learn how to study. Teaching a child to study cannot be done as a class but must be entirely on the individual basis. There was a wide range of abilities in the afternoon class. The great interest and the good attitude of the pupils kept the class up to the standard as was shown by achievement tests given by the teacher at different times during the year.

The school work was brought to a close on Monday, June 12, 1936 with a short program in which the entire school took part.

If we are to prepare these children, committed to our care, to better cope with and combat the conditions that they will meet in their life on the outside, they must acquire a certain mastery of themselves that is impossible in a situation where a

domination of authority is exerted. Such a conquest of emotions is possible in a well-organized, well executed program of psychotherapy.

Psychological Département: The former psychologist, Miss Maybelle Kling resigned effective November 7, 1935. During her period of service as Psychologist, the time spent in individual work with the hospital children increased materially. The work of remedial teaching proved of decided benefit to the four children who had definite reading and arithmetic blocks. The present psychologist, Mrs. Madella Maurer entered upon her duties on February 17, 1936. A brief combined summary of the work done by the previous and present psychologists for the fiscal year is as follows:

NUMBER OF PERSONS TESTED	148
Hospital patients (adults and children).....	76
Nurses	10
Out-patients	51
Child Guidance Clinic	11
NUMBER OF TESTS USED	226
Intelligence Tests	145
Performance Tests	14
School Achievement Tests	26
Special Tests	41
INTERVIEWS IN HOSPITAL	358
Remedial Teaching	218
Study	140

For the purpose of a regular check of development or of school progress, also for the experimental value of comparing tests results over regular periods, it has been decided that each child is to be given some kind of a test at least once in the course of 12 months.

There is often little correlation between the ability to do school work involving language, and the ability to solve concrete problems, yet both things should be known about a child if plans are to be made for his training in the Institute and for his future.

Plans are under way for the psychologist to give a short battery of group tests at the beginning of school in the fall, these to be repeated in the spring before the close of school.

Some work has been done by means of interviews and tests to help the patient think of planning his vocational future. This has been mostly with adolescent boys committed by the courts for study.

The teaching of student nurses by the psychologist has presented interesting problems. The course will be upon a prac-

tical basis covering Child Study rather than a course of Child Psychology. The method used is demonstration, of children with the hope of provoking discussion about the handling of them. The success of the nurses with the course was measured more in terms of some evidence than they had come to see themselves in relation to other people and other people's problems, than evidence that they had absorbed any formulated psychological theory. In like manner how to approach children, what to do for them, and how much can be expected of them.

The best practical value nurses can derive is through a free play hour with supervised activity for the children under the direction of the nurses, and class discussions of the problems arising.

The real purpose of the course is to give the nurses an idea of how the terror of a general hospital student nurse can be lessened. The psychologist was impressed with the fact that the nurses do not know what to do for children, because they have not thought about them.

Staff discussions of cases seen by the psychologist have brought to the fore the important and highly controversial subject of the concept of Mental Age and Intelligence Quotient.

In comparing test results, the Mental Age is a better concept than the I. Q. In many cases the I. Q. may be low, but the Mental Age gives some idea of the achievement than can be expected of the child when it is related, as by Barr, to an educational or training classification.

Another advantage in the use of Mental Age rather than I. Q. is the ease with which it shows development. For example the case of a boy in the hospital. Tests show in 1932 when he was 7 years 11 months old, he had a Mental Age score of 6 years 6 months, and an I. Q. of 82. He was tested again in 1936 when he was 11-4 years old and had a Mental Age score of 8-9. His I. Q. at this time was 77. On a classification of I. Q.'s he drops from Dull to Borderline Mentality. But the Mental Age scores show an increase of 2 years 3 months after an interval of 3 years 5 months. He has improved, but the I. Q. has dropped 5 points, whereas, he was doing first grade work before, he should be doing something like third grade work now. Instead of being placed vocationally at a low labor level, it seems to show he can learn to do more complicated tasks, and even be able to develop beyond the stage of garden work which he is doing now.

Also the case of another boy, he was tested in September, 1932, when he was 9 years 4 months old. His mental age score then was 8 years 3 months and the I. Q. 88. In June, 1936, on the same test, the Mental Age was 8-6, and the I. Q. 66. After 3 years 9 months there has been an increase of 3 months in the Mental Age, but a loss of 22 points in the I. Q. The comparison of I. Q. scores seems to show an active deterioration, but the Mental Age shows an arrested development. Going farther into the examination, the memory span which is supposed to be developmental, seems to be on the point of increasing at the time of the second examination, and there is the chance that he may even develop further in mental ability. If this child were compared with set standards based on the I. Q. alone, the score in 1932 of 88 would give him a rating of Dull, hardly feeble-minded. In 1936, with an I. Q. of 66, he is a Moron. Neither classification gives much indication of what can be expected in the future.

RESEARCH

Laboratory: Dr. Helen Williams Hodgens, who was the hospital pathologist since April 1, 1931 left the service by resignation January 31, 1936. Dr. Ethel F. Buchman was appointed to fill the vacancy of pathologist on February 1, 1936. Miss Hilda Ireland and Miss Denise Bloom pupil technicians started a one year's course of training for laboratory technician at the end of July and beginning of August, 1935, respectively. Dr. Buchman, in addition to the laboratory work, continued to carry part time-service on the women's prolonged wards, due to a vacancy. To remain in contact with the service, she made rounds once a week with the clinical director Dr. Hoffman. She has also continued to do out-patient clinic work and has given a course in advanced neuro-psychiatry to nurses and Occupational Therapy students, as well as a course in pathology. The course in pathology was added to the curriculum of the student technicians with definite benefit to them.

One of our women patients, who was immunized against diphtheria in October, 1932, developed diphtheria. Due to this there was a check-up on all patients and employes in the hospital as to their status of immunity against diphtheria by doing schick tests on all those that have had positive reactions and had received a course of immunization against diphtheria by either toxin-antitoxin or toxoid in the past few years. We

found a considerable number showing positive reactions, these will be promptly immunized.

We have introduced an improved method for the examination of milk and water. This led to better care in the handling of our milk and water supply which is, of course, of considerable importance from the standpoint procedures that of blood grouping, and have done a number of such tests.

The VanSlyke apparatus and dark field illumination, which have not been in use for some years, we have brought into working order.

During the past year two brains, cases of Post Encephalitis, were sent for examination to Dr. K. H. Langenstrass, neuropathologist, Blackburn Laboratory, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C. We have received a set of photographs and microscopic slides with descriptions, the diagnosis on each case was verified as Chronic Encephalitis.

The accompanying statistical data shows that the number of tests done the past year has exceeded that of the previous. However, the number of post-mortem examinations was nine less than the previous year.

The following is the report covering the work in the laboratory:

Type of Examination:	June 1, 1934 to May 31, 1935	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1936
Animal Inoculation	1	1
Autopsies	30	21
Guinea Pig Autopsies	3	1
Biopsies	0	8
Bacteriological Examinations		
Cultures	42	60
Sub-cultures	6	18
Smears	883	907
Blood Examinations		
Bromides	1	7
Cultures	26	10
Sub-cultures	9	1
Carbon Dioxide of Blood Plasma..	0	1
Chemistries		
Non-Protein Nitrogen	26	41
Sugar	147	138
Urea	34	33
Urea Nitrogen	34	33
Creatinin	18	8
Chlorides	1	0
Cholesterol	0	1
Counts	472	396
Bleeding Time	37	12
Coagulation Time	37	14
Clot Retraction Time	1	0
Platelet Count	1	0
Reticulated RBC Count	0	5

Type of Examination:	June 1, 1934 to May 31, 1935	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1936
Examination for Malaria	4	6
Hemoglobic (extra)	0	58
Kahns	610	605
Sedimentation Time	0	4
Smears	463	339
Typing	0	14
Van Den Bergh	0	1
Wassermanns	608	605
Widals	4	3
Cerebrospinal Fluid		
Routine	104	65
Mastic Curves	105	66
Wassermanns	92	64
Kahns	92	64
Chemical Examination	1	0
Examination of Tissue (Macro.) ...	2	0
Exudate	5	0
Feces	92	26
Cultures	10	0
Sub-cultures	2	0
Gastric Content	12	7
Vomit	0	3
Lavage	0	1
Gall Bladder Drainage	0	1
Hanging Drop Examination	1	12
Milk Count	13	12
Microscopic Examination of Placenta	0	1
Pleural Fluid	0	2
Sections		
Frozen	0	34
Paraffin	263	212
Sputums	73	73
Specimens Preserved	30	13
Urines		
Routine	2,198	3,832
Cultures	10	8
Osazones	3	2
Diazos	1	3
Diacetic Acid	6	1
Sugar Quantitative	134	450
Bile	3	1
Mosenthal	2	2
Blood	36	10
Water Counts	11	14
Ward Work		
Dicks	613	601
Schicks	520	471
Toxoids	279	202
Toxin-Anti-Toxin	0	2
Small Pox Vaccinations	280	271
Typhoids	497	463
Mantoux	0	7
Lumbar Punctures	103	63
Venous Punctures	789	763
Grand Totals	9,880	11,173

EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLICITY ACTIVITIES

Progress has been made in increasing the teaching hours at Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, all didactic work being taught at the college instead of part at the hospital, by the Superintendent, Dr. Henry I. Klopp. The Senior class continues to come to Allentown for one week. During the forenoon hours the class is divided into 3 sections in accordance with the divisions of the hospital and the respective group physicians taking charge teaching beside observation including the various therapeutic measures such as continuous flowing neutral baths, hydrotherapeutic packs and occupational therapy, also tube feeding. Following this, a case is assigned to two students to make an examination and record their findings as would be done for the legal commitment of a patient to a mental hospital. During the afternoon hours, the class continues in sections for quizzes by members of the staff. This is followed by two hour clinics given by the clinical director, Dr. Harry F. Hoffman. The work is completed by a final examination. We have had conferences with the Dean of the College, the Chief of the Neuropsychiatric division and the Chairman of the Curriculum Committee to eventually institute the teaching of psychiatry combined with psychology for each year in the college curriculum.

Dr. Harry F. Hoffman the Assistant Superintendent and Clinical Director gave talks to the Muhlenberg College Pre-medical Students, to the Medical Staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital, to students of the Allentown Preparatory School, those of the Moravian Seminary and the Emaus High School in addition to the regular teaching activities for the pre-medical students of Lehigh University and Lafayette College, also 4 sessions to the Elementary Psychology Classes of Lehigh University.

TALKS BY DR. HENRY I. KLOPP, Superintendent

DATE	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Jan. 24, 1935	"What is a Normal and an Abnormal Personality"	Contemporary Club, Allentown, Pa.
Feb. 25, 1935	"The Development and Results of the Children's Institute"	Sessions of Penna. Conference on Social Welfare, Allentown, Pa.
April 6, 1935	"What is a Normal and an Abnormal Personality"	Lehigh Valley Dental Society, Allentown, Pa.
May 28, 1935	"What are Introvert and Extrovert Personalities"	Bradford Co. Medical Society, Towanda, Pa.

PAPERS BY DR. HARRY F. HOFFMAN, Assistant Superintendent

TITLE	PUBLISHED
"Psychotherapy in General Practice"	Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy, November, 1935
"The Only Child"	Hahnemannian Monthly, October, 1935

(Other Publications in the June and July, 1935 and April, 1936 issues of the Hahnemannian Monthly are "Clinics on Psychopathic Personality, Mental Deficiency, Manic Depressive, Depressed Psychosis and Involutional Melancholia.")

TALKS BY DR. EDGAR M. BLEW

Feb. 12, 1936	"The Clouded Window"	Business and Professional Women's Club, Allentown, Pa.
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TALKS BY DR. M. ROSSMAN

April 30, 1935	"Problems in Behavior of Children"	W.P.A. Organization in Philadelphia, Pa.
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The Medical Staff gave the following program at the joint meeting of the Tri-County Medical Societies, October 8, 1935:

"Management of Diabetes in Mental Cases".....E. M. Blew, M.D.

"Huntingdon's Chorea and Differentiation of Other Choreas"
A. Lindenfeld, M.D.

"Moving Pictures in Huntingdon's Chorea".....M. Rossman, M.D.

Medical Library: The Medical Library and Journal room is better organized than it has been at any time. The work under the W.P.A. Bookbinding project has been an important factor in the binding and repairing of books, particularly that of medical journals. A careful check-up has been made of all books and library cards. The general order of the books is very good and the shelf list cards are kept up to date. Annual reports from state hospitals, bulletins and reprints have been classified so that they can be readily located. There are 1900 volumes in our medical library, fifteen of which have been added the past fiscal year.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic has definitely completed its demonstration work and proved its value to the community and therefore its success. Under handicaps including resignation of the psychologist, inadequate financial support and office space, the Child Guidance Clinic has continued to serve the community. At the clinic, intensive therapy is carried on by the Director, Dr. Paul Holmer and Dr. M. Rossman,

the latter of the hospital staff. The State Hospital also furnishes the psychologist and the social workers. One stenographer maintains all the records which are extensive and full of all interviews and conferences. The clinic operates one day each week at Bethlehem using offices in the Y.W.C.A. building, a two-story frame house for which the clinic is charged a rental fee.

During the first year, the cities of Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton provided the funds to cover the expenses for the Director, the clerical service and accommodations. The greatest success was the development of community interest in the cities of Easton and Bethlehem. In Allentown none of this was stimulated, depending largely upon four people and more particularly that of one man who made good his promise that he would pay any deficiency by the Allentown quota. As result, Allentown has withdrawn from the clinic. This has proved that in any community activities where the development of any project such as a Child Guidance Clinic is dependent upon one man or agency, it is likely to be unsuccessful. Easton and Bethlehem have shown evidence of a very decided community interest and for this reason the clinic has been able to continue its splendid work. In Easton the Community Chest included a provision for the Child Guidance Clinic in their budget. In Bethlehem the Women's Clubs and certain civic organizations have given recognition of same by liberal support.

During the fiscal year ended May 31, 1936, 36 children ranging in age from 3½ to 14 years were seen and treated at this clinic. Each interview with child, parent or guardian lasts from 50 minutes to one hour. On this basis 25% were seen for 34 to 44 interviews; 35% for 7 to 12 interviews; 25% for 1 to 4 interviews and 15% for 15 interviews. The sources of referrals of children to the clinic for consultation and treatment were social agencies, parents, physicians, ministers and probation officers in the geographical area neighboring Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton. Though not the policy of the clinic to see children outside this area, three children from Stroudsburg, Pa., were seen.

With the foregoing limitations the two psychiatrists saw four and five children respectively, the psychologist one to three children each weekly clinic day. The type of problems in the children seen were as follows: neurotic behavior or habit

disturbances, schizophrenia, anxiety neurosis, neurotic delinquency, personality disorder with organic brain lesion, feeble-minded delinquent, neurotic defective (feebleminded), cases for psychologic examination, tutoring, remedial teaching and one normal child in an unwholesome home situation. The psychiatric social worker interviewed parents of nine of the children who were treated by the psychiatrists and psychologist. She saw each day the parents of six children.

The treatment of parents is carried by the psychiatric social worker except in those cases where a social worker with psychiatric training is on the staff of the referring agency, in which case she carries the adjustment of the parent jointly with the Clinic. The agency has the worker confer with the psychiatrist or social worker whenever it is deemed advisable. It is the policy of the clinic to encourage the agency to carry the case jointly whenever possible as this affords the agency a greater opportunity to become acquainted with the psychiatric approach.

Of the group of cases seen and treated during the fiscal year, 9 children are continuing under treatment. Of the remainder, some cases have been closed; in some, occasional contact will be maintained in a consultative way.

Psychological examinations were conducted in cases of 11 children, one or more of the following variety of studies having been applied in these cases: Binet, Goodenough Drawing, Stanford Achievement, Witmer Form, Healy Pictorial, Mare and Foal, Gates Reading Tests and Gray Oral Tests.

Clinics: Sixty monthly clinics were held at the Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown; at St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem; at Palmerton Neighborhood House, Palmerton; at Allentown General Hospital, Allentown, and at the Easton Hospital, Easton. A summary of the cases attending these clinics is as follows:

NUMBER OF VISITS TO CLINICS.

	Men	Women	Total
Furlough Patients	139	138	277
Discharged Patients	3	7	10
Out-Patients for Advice and Treatment....	256	186	442
Total	398	331	729

SUMMARY OF PATIENTS REPORTING TO CLINICS

	First Visits	Second Visits	Children	Adults
Furlough Patients	47	230	20	257
Out-Patients	161	281	229	213

SOURCES OF REFERRAL FOR NEW CLINIC PATIENTS

Social Agencies	35
Physicians	69
Clinics and Hospitals	27
Schools	19
Own Initiative	11
Total	161

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Due to the Director of the Department putting her energies into the organization of the Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic and publicity work as well as the Department being disorganized due to the resignation of two workers, the plan to develop comprehensive case work did not materialize and therefore there was no expansion of activities. To fill the two vacancies, Miss Dorothy E. Schneider with a B.S. degree in Social Work from the Carnegie Institute of Technology, was appointed June 24, 1935; also Miss Madelene Half who received her B.S. degree in Social Work from the Carnegie Institute of Technology, was appointed October 1, 1935. In addition she had taken a course in social work at the University of Chicago and at the Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

It is hoped that in the future under good directorship, the department will materially progress. To develop psychiatric social service work, there must be a good esprit de corps between that department and the medical staff.

The following teaching projects were conducted:

1. Course to the Senior Students in the School of Nursing.
2. A course to the Child Study Department of the Bethlehem Women's Club.
3. A series of seminars for the visiting, public health and school nurses of the hospital district.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Visits to Furlough Patients	184
Visits on Behalf of Furlough Patients	490
Visits on Behalf of Hospital Patients	497
Visits on Behalf and to Preventive Patients	70
Office Interviews with Patients	104
Office Interviews on Behalf of Patients	225
Other Interviews	74
Cases Referred by Physicians	454
Anamneses	169
Staff Meetings Attended	439
Clinics Attended	60
Meetings Attended	67
Lectures Delivered	19

SCHOOL OF NURSING

STUDENTS

Number of Students in School, June 1, 1935	34
Number of Students Admitted	10
Number of Students Completed Training	12
Number of Students Discontinued	4
Number of Students in School, June 1, 1936	30

AFFILIATE STUDENTS

Number of Affiliate Students in School, June 1, 1935	21
Number of Affiliate Students Admitted	87
Number of Affiliate Students Completing Course	74
Number of Affiliate Students Discontinued	4
Number of Affiliate Students in School, June 1, 1936	30

GRADUATE NURSES

	June 1, 1935	June 1, 1936
Staff	8	8
Head Nurses	7	7
General Duty	11	11
Electro Therapy	2	2
Total	28	28

SUMMARY OF CLASS HOURS

STUDENTS

	Hours	Hours
Seniors—150 hours (74 hours with affiliates)	76	
Intermediates	212	
Juniors—12 hours with affiliates	161	
Preliminaries	455	
Affiliates	402	
Attendants	64	
Hours of Teaching	1,370	

INSTRUCTORS AND HOURS OF TEACHING

	Hours
Physician.....(149 at Affiliating School)	347
Director of Nurses	51
Assistant Director of Nurses	82
Instructor of Nurses	448
Assistant Instructor of Nurses	207
Occupational Therapy Director	76

	Hours
Music Director	22
Social Service Director	16
Dietitian.....(15 at Affiliating School)	48
Instructors and Supervisors of Affiliate Schools	48
Outside Lectures	25
Total hours	<u>1,370</u>

On September 1st, we admitted eleven preliminary students. They all had a pre-professional background of 72 counts of credit as evaluated by the Department of Public Instruction.

One student left a few days after entrance because she felt she did not have adequate financial means to carry her through her entire course. Two students left six weeks later for similar reasons.

Of the eight remaining students, one student did not pass her theoretical work and was eliminated at the end of the six month preliminary course. To accept the remaining seven students into the School we had a capping exercise at which time the students received their caps and were accepted officially into the School as Junior Nurses, March 6, 1936.

We had added one School to our list of Schools from General Hospitals affiliating with us for Psychiatry; namely, the Brownsville General Hospital, Brownsville, Pa. They started their affiliation with the group entering March 30, 1936.

During the past fiscal year we have had the following number of affiliate students from the various schools:

Allentown General Hospital	30
West Penn Hospital	17
Reading General Hospital	16
Reading Homeopathic Hospital	8
Pottstown General Hospital	5
Graduate Nurses	2
Total	<u>78</u>

During the October affiliate program we had students from the following hospitals affiliate for theory only:

St. Luke's Hospital	27 Students Neuropsychiatry, 16 hrs. Psychiatric Nursing and Case Study, 16 hrs.
Sacred Heart Hospital	21 Students Neuropsychiatry, 16 hrs. Psychiatric Nursing and Case Study, 16 hrs.

Two thirty hour courses were given to women and men attendants: March 28, 1935 and June 24, 1935—12 men, January 6, and April 30, 1936—11 men and 8 women.

On July 29 and July 30, Miss Anne C. Wray, Educational Advisor of the State Board of Nurse Examiners accompanied by Miss K. Frances Cleave, Nursing Consultant, Department of Welfare, visited us and reviewed our work.

On February 26, 1936 we were notified by the State Board of Examiners for the Registration of Nurses that our School was placed on the approved list of Schools of Nursing for 1936 and also approved for extending affiliation in Mental and Nervous Diseases.

For some time, we have been encouraging members of the graduate staff who have not completed a standard high school course to do so. It has been difficult to suggest concrete plans to them for a method, because there was no accredited evening school in the vicinity and we have found that taking correspondence courses and the pre-professional examinations have not worked out so well. However, this year, the Allentown Preparatory School opened an accredited evening school. Eight of our graduates who have not completed high school are now attending.

The twenty-first Annual Commencement of the School was held Wednesday, June 3, 1936. The following received diplomas:

Miss Ella Romaine Benner, Mifflintown, Pa.
Miss Ann Mae Bogan, Olyphant, Pa.
Miss Florence Emma Courtot, Johnstown, Pa.
Miss Theresa Irene Erdosy, Northampton, Pa.
Miss Jean Rebecca Golden, Roaring Springs, Pa.
Miss Mary Elizabeth Gray, West Chester, Pa.
Miss Joyce Hoffsommer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Marjorie Louise Johnson, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Miss Elsie Olga Mechta, New York City, N. Y.
Miss Ruth Althea Oliphant, Folcroft, Pa.
Miss Jennie Jean Stein, Allentown, Pa.

The address to the Graduating Class was given by Honorable Paul N. Schaeffer, President Judge of the Courts of Berks County, Reading, Pa.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND DIETARY ACTIVITIES

The general trend of prices during this period advanced approximately 10 per cent over those of the preceding fiscal year.

The farm colonies supplied the dietary department with

2½ to 3 steer carcasses weekly during eight months of this period. Beef was purchased during the period, September 20, 1935 to January 31, 1936.

The cannery continues to serve the institution well and affords the serving of an abundance of canned peaches, tomatoes, string beans, as well as dehydrated vegetables to our patients; products which our limited food budget could not afford if these items had to be acquired by purchase.

The following products were canned or dehydrated:

5090 No. 10 cans Tomatoes
 4077 No. 10 cans Green String Beans
 1595 No. 10 cans Wax Beans
 4460 No. 10 cans Peaches
 1040 Gallons Tomatoes, in 10 gallon cans
 736 Gallons Peach Preserves in crocks.
 11 Gallons Grape Jam in crocks
 136 Quarts Jelly and Jam in glass
 754 Quarts Peaches in glass
 62 Quarts Spiced Peaches in glass
 145 Pounds Pumpkin dehydrated
 45 Pounds String Beans dehydrated

The respective totals processed in the cannery and kitchens were:

Cannery: 15,222 No. 10 cans Tomatoes, String Beans and Peaches
 Kitchens: 1,787 gallons Tomatoes and Peach Preserves and 952 quarts Jelly, Jam and Peaches

This was our best season since the installation of the canning equipment. The cannery production was 100% over that of last year and the volume of products processed in the kitchens was 50% better than the previous year.

The average weight consumed, per person per day, was 68.63 ounces against a daily basic ration of 74.61 ounces. This reflects an increase of 2.35 ounces when compared with the previous year. The increase is entirely due to increased farm production; approximating 206,000 pounds more than during the previous fiscal year. Whereas, our total weight of purchased foods remained almost constant, 1,502,098 pounds this year against 1,502,955 pounds for the year ending May 31, 1935.

The commodities summarized according to the five accounting groups present the following totals for the year.

	Purchased	Produced	Total
General Provisions	\$27,177.44		\$27,177.44
Vegetables	4,504.59	\$14,661.30	19,165.89
Fruits	9,656.02	6,117.57	15,773.59
Dairy Products	24,206.70	19,310.90	43,517.60
Meats, Fish and Fowl.....	22,358.72	15,083.04	37,441.76
	<u>\$87,903.47</u>	<u>\$55,172.81</u>	<u>\$143,076.28</u>

Percentage of expense by food groups :

	Purchased	Produced	Total
General Provisions	19.00%		19.00%
Vegetables	3.14%	10.25%	13.39%
Fruits	6.75%	4.28%	11.03%
Dairy Products	16.92%	13.49%	30.41%
Meats, Fish and Fowl	15.63%	10.54%	26.17%
Total	61.44%	38.56%	100.00%
Average Raw Food cost per person per day—Purchased ...\$.1215			
Average Raw Food cost per person per day—Produced 0762			
Average Raw Food cost per person per day—Total\$.1977			
The cost for the previous year was—Purchased\$.1074			
The cost for the previous year was—Produced 0705			
The cost for the previous year was—Total\$.1779			

The increase in raw food cost per person per day being two cents; and distributed approximately one and one-half cents for purchased food and one-half cent for produced.

The average table waste per person per day was 2.167 ounces.

The Diet Kitchen routine compares favorably with that of a general hospital. The special diets continue to average 130 trays daily, supplemented with approximately fifty mid-meal nourishments. Box lunches were prepared for the boys and girls, of our Children's Institute, who are attending the Junior and Central High Schools in Allentown.

The dietitian conducted classes in Dietetics for student nurses, covering both theoretical and practical work. A modified course in practical home economics, embodying the preparation of food and its proper serving, has been conducted for groups of adolescent girls. This program was inaugurated last year. The results have been gratifying. The girls enjoy the classes and those attending the city schools find the knowledge gained very helpful in their regular school studies.

The Diet Kitchen personnel comprises, one Head Dietitian, one Assistant Dietitian, two student nurses and six patients.

The Nurses and Attendants on both ward services have cooperated splendidly in carrying out suggestions tending to increase the attractiveness of the food through proper serving and appeal to the eye. Each ward, with bed patients, was recently provided with a framed chart, showing the proper tray set-up for bed patients.

Processing Tax: The U. S. Supreme Court outlawed the A.A.A. and the processing taxes on January 6, 1936. On goods delivered prior to that date we had filed affidavits in support of claims for refunds amounting to \$3810.22. Of this amount \$3352.01 has been credited or refunded as of May 31, 1935.

The break-down is as follows:

Cotton Goods:

Piece Goods and Towels	\$ 834.08
Bedding	48.09
Clothing	167.74
Surgical Dressings	8.97
Laundry (Ironer Aprons)	13.14
Cotton Goods Total	\$1,072.02

Wheat and Corn Products:

Flour	\$ 1,367.20
Cereal Products	151.90
Wheat and Cereal Products Total	\$1,519.10
Sugar	\$ 272.26
Pork Products	392.18
Tobacco	96.45
Sugar, Pork and Tobacco Total	\$ 760.89
Grand Total	\$3,352.01

There is still outstanding \$458.21 of unpaid claims. These have been held in abeyance pending the outcome of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. We are now informed that the new Revenue Act of 1936 reinstates the right of refund to charitable institutions and that this right of refund applies to all purchases made from a jobber or processor regardless of whether the processing taxes were paid into the U. S. Treasury or were impounded; in other words, proof of payment of these taxes to the Federal Government is not required.

We are accordingly addressing all vendors with whom we have unpaid processing tax claims filed and are hopeful of obtaining refunds in a majority of cases.

Adding the \$3352.01 actually refunded or credited during this period to the \$7,111.31 refunded as of May 31, 1935 we have received \$10,463.32 in processing tax refunds during the time such taxes were imposed.

It was through the initiative of the Steward, Mr. H. W. Cooper, that a workable procedure was consummated with the Internal Revenue Department, U. S. Treasury, for procuring the refund of processing taxes applicable to commodities purchased by the Commonwealth.

Laundry: The Laundry Department rendered efficient and economical service throughout the year. The operating personnel includes seven employes and a daily average of eighty-five patients. The average total weight of soiled goods laundered monthly amounted to 151,046 pounds; representing an average increase of 5000 pounds monthly over the previous year.

The fabrics handled by the laundry during the course of the year totaled 1,812,566 pounds. The cheapest muslin used in the hospital costs the Commonwealth twenty-five cents per pound whereas other textile items run as high as fifty-cents to seventy-five cents per pound. Assuming, therefore, a minimum value of twenty-five cents per pound for all articles laundered we find that the potential value of the fabrics laundered amounted to \$453,139.00.

The institution laundry program, inaugurated by the Department of Welfare, is tending to prolong the life of textile fabrics through the use of proper supplies and efficient washing procedures.

Test bundles received from the Textile Chemistry Laboratory, Pennsylvania State College, have been returned periodically for evaluation on the three most important factors in efficient laundrying—Loss in Breaking Strength; Soil Removal and Whiteness Retention. The averages of five test bundles for the Allentown State Hospital were as follows:

Breaking strength loss	12.80%
Soil Removal	76.99%
Whiteness Retention	97.55%

This represents a very good average and compares favorably with the ratings obtained by Pennsylvania Certified Commercial Laundries.

The laundry production this year exceeded the previous year by 60,000 pounds and the present demand on the laundry indicates a still further increase for the ensuing year.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The report of farm activities for the year is as follows:

Dairy: The size of the dairy herd is practically constant due to limited barn capacity. The present herd consists of 51 cows, 49 heifers, 9 calves, and 5 bulls. The high health standards established in this herd several years ago have been maintained. Breeding regularity and the general thrift and condition of the herd is good. Production, however, declined slightly during the past testing year, to an average of 11,616 pounds milk and 365.8 pounds fat per cow. This production worth \$405.90 per cow was secured at a feed cost of \$122.66 or an average herd cost of \$1.06 per hundred pounds of milk. Thus the average cow in the herd produced milk worth \$283.24 above her feed cost for the year or for every dollar's worth of feed she produced \$3.31 worth of milk.

Farm: General farm crops were very good as will be noted by the following average production in bushels per acre; wheat 41 bushels; potatoes 452 bushels, Winter barley 51 bushels, corn 96 bushels. No oats was sown due to prevalence of Canada thistles in the fields which would ordinarily have been put in oats.

The old peach orchard produced its largest crop, 3400 bushels. While several more crops can be expected from this planting, they will probably be considerably below that of this year due to the necessity of severe pruning in order to avoid crowding of the apple trees with which these trees are interplanted.

The apple crop of 2000 bushels represents a very heavy production considering that the trees are quite young. Due to lack of storage, 1200 bushels of these were placed in the Lehigh and New England Terminal Warehouse and were used. About 800 gallons of cider was made from the less desirable apples.

Steers: Steers fattened in our feed lots on home grown feeds supplied the Hospital with very good quality beef from the first of the year until about September 1st, thus effecting a considerable saving in dietary costs especially since most of these feeder steers have been purchased before the price rise of January, 1935.

In addition to the regular crop production program a great deal has been accomplished during the year in improvement of our farm land. Among these accomplishments may be men-

tioned, completion of over half of the large drainage ditch by patient labor, started as a CWA project in 1933, the removal of the old lime kiln on the Stopp Farm and the clearing of a considerable length of old fence rows.

Piggery: During most of the year only enough hogs were kept to consume the institutional garbage to best advantage supplemented with some home grown grain. During the year, two lots of feeder shotes were purchased and fattened. At the present time arrangements have been made to secure from the Farview State Hospital six well bred Berkshire gilts bred for Spring farrow. On this foundation, we hope to develop a small herd of this breed. We believe it is unwise to try to maintain a large hog herd until more adequate housing facilities are available at the Weaversville Farm Colonies.

Poultry: In order to maintain the white Leghorn flock at the capacity of our colony houses, 1500 chicks were bought and brooded at Weaversville in the Spring of 1935. The cockerels were taken to the kitchen as broilers as soon as possible and the pullets developed on free range at Weaversville until ready to go into the laying house on the main hospital grounds. The laying flock of about 650 hens averaged 183 eggs per hen per year.

Truck Garden: During the past growing season, thirty-five different vegetables were grown for hospital use. An abundance of most of the common vegetables was available in season with, in many cases, a surplus for canning.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Construction Program Needs: There have been no new construction projects since 1932 resulting in the hospital becoming overcrowded necessitating the placing of 150 folding cots each night in day space, as well as mattresses placed on the floor. In addition our Boiler Plant which has been in continuous service over twenty-three years needs replacing due to inefficiency and need for increased boiler capacity. Fourteen buildings have been added to the original group of buildings requiring additional steam heat, power and light. It is estimated that a new boiler plant would result in a saving of approximately fifteen thousand dollars annually.

The following projects are among our urgent needs for the 1937-39 biennium:

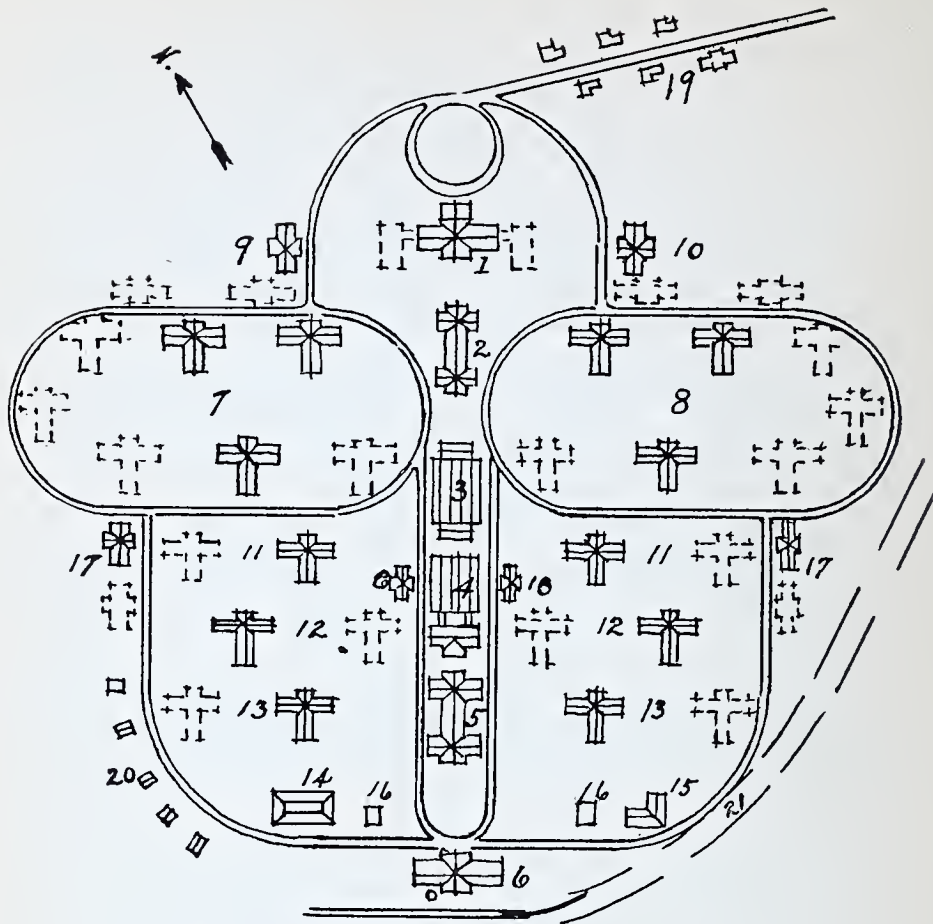
Three 500 Horse Power Boilers, Stoker Fired, Water Tube Type, including new chimney, Coal Storage bunker and Conveyor and necessary appliances.

For New Construction:

1. Building for 80 Turbulent Women Patients.
2. Combined Men's and Women's Convalescent Building for 60 Patients.
3. Building for 44 Women Attendants.
4. Annex Building, 60 bed capacity at Farm Colony No. 3.
5. Annex Building, 40 bed capacity at Farm Colony No. 1.
6. Building for 70 girls.
7. Combined Building for Dining Room accommodations for Nurses and Patients with Quarters for Employees and changing basement of O. T. Building to a Patients' Dining Room.
8. Two—Two-Story Porches and Day Halls for Men and Women Patients to increase over-crowded day accommodations.
9. Superintendent's Residence.
10. Two Officers' Residences.
11. Four connected Houses for Staff Physicians.
12. Service Connections for Officers' Residences, projects 9, 10 and 11.
13. Dairy Barn Units at Farm Colonies.
14. Piggery Units at Farm Colonies.
15. Farm Colony Storage Sheds.
16. Store Building and Cold Storage Unit.
17. Clinico-Pathological Building with offices, examination, Treatment and Lecture rooms.
18. Furniture and Equipment 15 per cent of Total cost of Buildings requiring same.

A *Program with Objectives* has been formulated for the future development of the Allentown State Hospital. Taking into account the annual increase of the patient population, the hospital should expand in the next ten years upon the basis of an increase of 50 patients annually. In making provisions for an annual increase, it is necessary to keep in mind that we have exceeded our rated bed capacity of 1490 by approximately 200 patients. It is estimated that the capacity of this institution in 10 years should not be less than 2400 beds, in 20 years 3000.

A study and layout has been made for such an increase at the Farm Colonies at Weaversville seven miles distant for the development of a hospital annex to the parent institution. A print has been prepared which is made a part of this report. The plan provides for buildings to accommodate 500 patients in 10 years, 1000 in 20 years and eventually 2000. This study includes heating and power plant, service buildings and housing of medical officers, Nurses, Attendants and Employees. A United States Governmental geological survey map permits of the deduction that a water supply through artesian wells can be obtained flowing by gravity from a ten acre wood lot, the property of the Commonwealth two miles distant from the proposed site. Sewage disposal can also be taken care of through gravity after proper treatment of same. The future progress and development of the hospital will naturally depend upon the construction appropriations it will receive.



FARM COLONY DEVELOPMENT

1. Administration Building
2. Hospital Building
3. Auditorium and Gymnasium
4. Dining Room and Kitchen Buildings for Men and Women
5. Store and Storage Building
6. Power House
7. Buildings for Women Patients
8. Buildings for Men Patients
9. Nurses Home
10. Attendants Homes
11. Infirmary Building for Men and Women
12. Buildings for Men and Women Tuberculous Patients
13. Buildings for Disturbed Men and Women
14. Laundry Building
15. Industrial Building
16. Garages
17. Buildings for Men and Women Employes
18. Dining Room Buildings for Men and Women
19. Officers Residences
20. Employes Houses
21. Railroad and Siding

PER CAPITA COST

The purchased maintenance upon actual cost basis for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1936 was \$5.57 per capita. The purchased extraordinary expenses, equipment for the farm, sewing room, laboratory and X-ray department for the same period was .03 per capita. The produced expenses from the farm, sewing room and upholsterer for the year were \$1.01 per capita making a total weekly cost for the fiscal year of \$6.61 per capita.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

The inquiry and application on the part of the Women's Division of the Public Works Administration of area No. 3 located at Bethlehem, Pa., to organize activities for unemployed women enabled us to develop a *Hairdressing and Manicuring Department* in the hospital. This has been a long felt need and desire. We have always emphasized the importance of doing everything possible to encourage an interest in good personal appearance in our patients; in the men by good barbering and in the women by good grooming so as to have them appear clean and neatly dressed. This adding materially to their personal interest and therefore increased happiness. We know this new development is proving mentally beneficial to our women patients.

From January 27, 1936 to May 31, 1936 the following work was done:

Shampoos	708
Waves	693
Massage Treatments	144
Trims	123
Manicures	142

The women from the psychiatric Institute service received three-tenths of this work. Patients are assigned upon a ratio basis from the different women's services. They are encouraged to make personal request to go to the said department.

The treatment has been very beneficial, it improves the patients' appearance giving them pleasure and satisfaction thereby increasing their hope of improvement and recovery, and more important than all else, a sense of being normal. It also pleases the relatives and friends.

A *W.P.A. Sewing Project* was started January 20, 1936. The project was inaugurated with twenty-six workers, including one project head, one forelady, two cutters and 22

seamstresses. The additional workers were assigned later bringing the total number of personnel to 32.

The hospital provided 12 electric sewing machines and 7 foot power machines, making 19 in all. There was also issued from stores, 1226 yards Percale, 550 yards Cheviot and 720 yards 36" Unbleached Muslin to get things started.

The Federal Government later supplied the project with 6992 yards of materials including:

Chambray	3,202	Yards
Percale	2,872	"
Bleached Muslin	694	"
Canton Flannel	223	"

The following made-up articles, totaling 1896 garments, were delivered to the hospital storeroom as of May 31, 1936:

Women's Dresses	654
Children's Dresses	332
Women's Slips	203
Children's Slips	165
Flannel Jackets	85
Tea Aprons	40
Men's Shirts, collar attached	417

Two W.P.A. workers were assigned to the *Laundry* on January 27, 1936. They were instructed in the operation of the air driven shirt press unit. The work report record of these two operations reveals that they finished a total of 15,176 men's shirts; including 11,397 patients' shirts and 3,779 employees shirts.

Two charwomen were assigned to the Administration Building and No. 4 Home on January 27, 1936.

A *bookbinding project* was completed February 6, 1936 due to funds having been exhausted. A total of 699 medical books were repaired under this project and 21 various medical journals were bound into 295 books. It is anticipated that the W.P.A. bookbinding project will be renewed.

A *surveying and mapping project* of the grounds of the hospital and buildings was discontinued on May 26, 1936 due to lack of funds. The percentage of completion of each phase of this project including former C.W.A. work is:

Topographic survey	100%	completed
Architectural plans	67%	"
Electrical plans	77%	"
Plumbing and heating plans	78%	"

A *surveying project* was completed at the farm colonies. The W.P.A. office delivered to the institution the original layout of the contour survey and also a tracing of same. Blue prints were made for filing. Two copies were sent to the

Department of Welfare for their files. It was gratifying to have a completed contour survey of all the land owned by the Commonwealth. This is valuable to the extent of enabling the hospital to intelligently locate buildings and especially for future institutional development in accordance with a study submitted to the Department of Welfare in December, 1935.

A *W.P.A. painting project* was completed in April, 1936 which included painting of all outside wood and iron work on Reception, Men's and Women's Buildings, Children's Building, Attendant's Homes Nos. 1 and 4 and Nurses Homes Nos. 2 and 3.

It has been the custom for years to have all members of the Medical Staff and Officers write annual reports to the Superintendent. It is believed that this is good practice and adds materially to general administrative efficiency. Commendation is due each one who has cooperated in the preparation of this report and has made it possible to present the activities of the hospital in detail.

The Superintendent also wishes to express his personal appreciation for the splendid support and confidence manifested by the Board of Trustees, individually and collectively, and for the interest shown by the Department of Welfare and the Bureau of Mental Health.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY I. KLOPP, M.D., F.A.C.P., D.Sc.,
Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief



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